LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 148— BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 20 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
22 Oct.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONJA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	19,946
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates,

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,883
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Oct.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
24th „	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
26th „	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Hakodate Maru..	5303	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 „	29 „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 „	2 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	13 „

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Indus Maru	14th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Shunko Maru	28th „	6th Nov.
Sumatra Maru	10th Nov.	24th „
Honolulu Maru	24th „	6th Dec.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22180. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER IMPERIAL DELHI.
KATNI
"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT
What's in a name?
From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).
TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "CASTLE" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the Grain Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme etc., etc.
SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.
Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.
THE BEST PORTLAND CEMENT
THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co. LTD.
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25.

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE.

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates.—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED A young HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. S. R. RAU CHARAK, PHARMACY & SURGERY, Parel.
A R515.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES of all qualifications for Government and Commercial lines. Apply on the prescribed application form. Price Re. 1, obtainable from—Box No. 2040 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R506.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building,—Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—A LADY GUARDIAN to a girl in the Palace Staff of His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur. She should be experienced and well educated. Lodging and boarding will be given free. Also wanted a girl of twelve as a COMPANION to the said girl. An orphan studying in third English Standard will be more preferable. Lodging, boarding and education will be prvided free. Apply with detail particulars to the PRIVATE SECRETARY, New Palace, KOLHAPUR.
29406.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate. Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box. No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
29342

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opp. Excelsior Theatre, Bestion Road, Fort, and GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, 6 Bed Rooms, 1 Dinning Room, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen, 2 Store Rooms and 1 Garrage. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid.
C R482

FOR SALE.

DO YOU PLAY TENNIS?
If so take advantage of our bargain offer in Shirts.
3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7-2, or 6 Shirts for Rs. 14. Packing and postage free to any address in India. First class material at rock bottom price.
SOMETHING FOR NOTHING?
Not quite; but as near as possible. We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters 26" x 22" to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. And they are dusters as strong and serviceable as any you can buy.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE? DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860(Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI.
P R370

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

PURE HIMALAYAN HONEY at the Cheapest Rates:—Honey white, yellow, and red at Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, and Re. 1-4 per 2 lbs tin. Postage extra HONEY FACTORY, Chamba, via Dalhousie (Punjab).
T R499.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21936

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRJ" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194B

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
29147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

OM.

THE ASIATIC GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office: BANGALORE CITY.

NOTICE

WE have great pleasure in announcing to our numerous friends and Constituents that the litigations relating to the Company's Management, viz., O. S. Nos. 9 and 18 of 26 on the file of the District Court, Bangalore, have been arranged to be withdrawn and the Management of the Company is now in the hands of a new Board of Directors and a new Committee of Management with Mr. V. Rangasami, B.A., B.L., as General Secretary. The Chairman of the new Managing Committee is Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao, M.A., B.L., Government Advocate, Bangalore, the other members being Messrs Deshmukh S. Govindarao, L. Basappa and Dr. A. J. Ram, L.M.S., M.D. (E.H.). The Chairman of the Board of Directors is Rao Sahib Dr. K. S. Chaskar, M.R.C.S. (England), and the other Directors of the General Board are Messrs. M. P. Bhoginh, B.A., B.L., P. Kalingarau, K. H. Ramarao, B.A., H. G. Basavappa, M.L.C., and K. S. Bhadriahchetty, L.M.E. (Hons.), besides the Members of the Managing Committee.

Now that the disputes have been settled in the Company's Annual Meetings to the satisfaction of the Shareholders, it is earnestly hoped that the public would liberally patronise this Premier Life Office of Mysore and give their hearty support and encouragement to the Company.

The following are the Company's Chief Agents in India and Ceylon:—

1. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—Messrs. P. K. Rau and Sons, Madras.
2. THE PUNJAB.—Messrs. Shirman and Co., Ferozepore City.
3. INDORE.—Messrs. Prabhakar and Co., Indore.
4. HYDERABAD (SINDH).—The Royal Investment Agency, Karachi.
5. RAJPUTANA.—Messrs. B. P. Singhi and Sons, Sirohi.
6. HYDERABAD (DN.).—The Hyderabad Economy House, Hyderabad (Dn.).
7. HUBLI.—Mr. B. N. Aradhya, Hubli.
8. CUTTACK.—Mr. Madhusudandas, Cuttack.
9. MYSORE PROVINCE.—Mr. D. Rodgers, Mysore.
10. CEYLON.—Mr. John F. Cooray, Colombo.
11. BARODA.—Messrs. Karandikar Dongre and Co., Raupura, Baroda, for Baroda and they are also representing us in Bombay and their Bombay Office is at "Gordhan Mansion, Bhatwadi Street, Girgaum, Bombay."

WANTED AGENTS on liberal terms for unrepresented areas. Apply with references to:—
V. RANGASAMI, B.A., B.L.,
General Secretary.
29412

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for removing a portion of the existing Fort Market and constructing shops, stalls, &c., at Fort Market, Mint Road, will be received not later than 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed cover, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
29414.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

EWART HOUSE, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TEMPORARY RECEIPTS Nos. 1188 and 1/6 for Ten Ordinary Shares Nos. 91663/91667 & 28692/28696 dated 13-10-1910 and 5-1-1925 respectively, standing in the name of Mr. Manilal Ghelabhai Patel, have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim regarding the same should be notified to the Company, within one month from this date. Otherwise, duplicate receipts will be issued to the party abovenamed, who has applied for the same.

LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 18th October, 1927.
29413.

THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter share for the half year ended 30th June, 1927 is hereby declared and will be payable at the registered office of the Company, "Ewart" House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after Thursday, the 20th October 1927 between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's register on the 13th October, 1927 on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 13th to 20th October, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 5th October, 1927.
29401.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of passing the following Extra-Ordinary Resolution:

"Resolved that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Manekla Ujamshi and Devidas J. Desai be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the Requisite Majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extra-Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders which will be held at the Registered office of the Company at Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Mansion, 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at the same hour on Thursday, the 20th day of October, 1927.

By order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1927.
29304

FOR SALE
TARPAULINS
AND
CANVAS
of all kinds and sizes,
Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds.
Wholesale as well as retailed orders, local as well mofussil will be promptly executed at moderate price.
Just try and be satisfied.
M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,
220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay.
Post No. 3

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
PATHE CINEMA
TIME: 6-15, 8-15, & 10 P.M.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE
CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road
Presents to-day and during the week
A Universal Jewel feature
THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT
Featuring JEAN BERSHOLT.
SEE
The heart breaking Romance of a
CORSET KING!
Also the latest number of the
EMPIRE NEWS BULLETIN
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Next Saturday
SPECIAL HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
Electric table fan, benches, one harmonium and tablas, one lot of wooden and bentwood chairs, folding chairs, easy chairs, etc., etc.
Table, wooden sofa, brass pot, teakwood benches, etc., etc.
On account of the Underwriters and by order of the concerned:—
2 Perambulators.
1 Barrel Tragon No. 15.
11 cases Cotton Printed Flannel (25" by 30 to 45 yards by 30 pieces per case).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
1 two wheeled cart.
1 Motor Car No. Z7403.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS OF BANGLE IVORY.

By order of the office concerned Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Roms on account and risk of the concerned:—

1 Cask No. 18 Bangle Ivory Hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 10 pcs. over 10lbs) about 143lbs.
1 cask No. 20 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (1 piece under 10 lbs. and 14 over 10 lbs.) about 204 lbs.
1 cask No. 24 Bangle Ivory hard round centres (15 pcs. over 10 lbs.) about 205 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF INVESTMENTS IN BUSINESS AND TO OTHERS.

Sale of valuable Property known as "Hope Hall Hotel" at Matheran together with its Goodwill and all articles of furniture etc. belonging to the Hotel.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan attorneys for Mrs. Monica Mendonca Gomes, owner of the said property, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 30th day of October, 1927 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises at Matheran as going concern together with the Goodwill thereof and all articles of furniture, crockery, China glassware, cutlery, linen etc. belonging to the Hotel and used for the purposes of the Hotel.

All that Leasehold land with building thereon and known as "Hope Hall Hotel" situate at Matheran in the District of Kolaba Sub-District of Karjat admeasuring about 2 acres and 10 Gunthas and described and particularly noted as No. 77 in certain plan of Matheran in the Office of the Collector of Kolaba.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned or from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Dewan attorneys for the vendor at No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 "ITALA" AND 17 "FIAT" MOTOR LORRIES (CHASSIS).

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1927 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction in the open compound opposite the Imperial Cinema on Lamington Road by order of the concerned.

3 "Itala" Motor Lorries (Chassis) ... 1 1/2 ton.
17 "Fiat" Motor Lorries (Chassis) ... 1 1/2 ton.

Auction terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
Bi-Weekly or Weekly
EDITION).
There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.
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It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.
"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

QUIET BUT STEADY TONE

New York, Oct. 18.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 13 points on favourable cables from Liverpool. The opening improvement was carried further and within 20 minutes prices showed a rise of 18 points which proved to be the highest level for the day. At this level there was scattered selling in conjunction with Southern selling which resulted into the loss of the improvements attained during the early trading and by the close prices were 5 to 12 points lower. Spot cotton closed unchanged.

The New Orleans ftures market closed 8 to 9 points lower and Spot prices declined 5 points to 20.80c.

The speculative interest is much reduced and continuance of favourable weather is largely responsible for narrow trading and dull state of the market. The technical state of the market continues healthy and trade is likely to absorb the offerings. The belief is gaining ground that most of the bearish factors are discounted and the market is awaiting further developments. With our lights, we advise buying in all easy markets.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 18th instant.

January highest 20.32 (10-20 a.m.) lowest 20.58 (2-59 p.m.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 18.10.27	3203000	3667000
,, Yesterday do	95000	134000
Exports to date do	1804000	2952000
Stock at Ports 14-10-27	1980000	1889000
,, Interior Towns do	863000	986000
,, Liverpool 14-10-27	1043000	830000
Visible Supply 14-10-27	4757000	4237000
Quantity in Sight do	4285000	4880000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 18.

December	20.55 —.06
January	20.59 —.05
March	20.75 —.06
May	20.90 —.10
July	20.75 —.12
Middling Spot	21.25 ——

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 18.

January	20.81 —.09
March	20.95 —.05
Middling Spot	20.80 —.05

NEW YORK.

New York 10-30 a.m.—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
January	20.76
March	20.93
May	21.11
New York Noon Call—	
January	20.75
March	20.94
May	21.11
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—	
January	20.98
March	21.09
May	21.11

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 18.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 95,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 14,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London. Oct. 18.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£8-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.
Castorseed Bombay—
£17-12-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-15 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 18.

Demand Bills 486,62

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb—
51 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 62-1|2 lb.—
50|3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—
51|9 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi—
52 1-1|2 Nov Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 18.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt—
30|6 Nov-Dec Delivery Sellers.
30-7 1|2 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

LINSEED.

London. Oct. 18.

Linseed Cateulta ton—
£17-5 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£17-5 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
£15-5 Nov-Dec Shipment Hull Paid.
Linseed Bombay—
18-2-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Quoted.

COFFEE.

New York, Oct. 18.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 14.5|8

LIVERPOOL.

TRADE DEMAND IMPROVING

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool market opened 2 to 3 points lower and improved on better trade demand. There was no new feature in the market. Spot demand is increasing and sales were 12,000 bales. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points for the near months while distant positions were relatively easier which closed unchanged to 1 point higher.

Empire futures contracts improved 6 points while Egyptian futures ruled firm at a rise of 28 to 35 points.

The tone of the market is steady with increasing spot demand showing return of confidence in present prices.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable under yesterday's date (12-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends:—

"Southern hedging continues to depress the market, but think crest of movement will soon be passed."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 18th inst. (6 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market has a steadier undertone. Don't expect much movement either way at present. Would sooner buy on setbacks than anything else."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

9-15 a.m.: No precipitation. 'Slightly warmer.

8-30 p.m.. Better tone in the Liverpool market.

Light frost has occurred in the Central belt.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

October	11.10 plus .13
November	11.07 plus .11
December	11.08 plus .10
January	11.10 plus .09
February	11.08 plus .08
March	11.09 plus .07
April	11.06 plus .07
May	11.08 plus .06
June	11.02 plus .06
July	10.98 plus .05
August	10.86 plus .04
September	10.69 plus .01
October	10.55 —
Middling Spot	11.43 —.06

SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

Seinde Good	8.65 —.05
Seinde Fully Good	8.85 —.05
Seinde Fine	9.05 —.05
Bengal Good	8.65 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.85 —.05
Bengal Fine	9.05 —.05
Oomra Good	9.20 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	9.45 —.05
Oomra Fine	9.70 —.05
Broach Good	9.60 —.05
Broach Fully Good	9.90 —.05
Broach Fine	10.20 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.

October	18.29 plus .33
November	18.43 plus .33
December	18.49 plus .32
January	18.55 plus .30
February	18.60 plus .30
March	18.65 plus .29
April	18.67 plus .29
May	18.70 plus .28
June	18.70 plus .28
July	18.75 plus .35
August	18.75 plus .35
September	18.75 plus .35
October	18.75 plus .35
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	18.90 —

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 18.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—

Oct-Dec per ewt	14|6
Jan-March per ewt	14|9
Oct-Dec per ewt—	14 7-3|4
Oct-Dec per ew t	14 8-1|2

LONDON SILVER.

London. Oct. 18.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25-15|16
Forward	26

LONDON GOLD.

London. Oct. 18.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-10-3|4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London. Oct. 18.

T T Berlin on London	20.38-3|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-7|8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	28.30
T T Milan on London	89.12
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.05
T T London on Prague	164.25

BOMBAY.

STEADY FEELING-ABSENCE OF SELLERS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Following a small decline of 5 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 392/ and declined to Rs. 391/. At this level Commission houses bought and prices gradually hardened and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	392	396/8	391	396/8
Oomra D/J.	362/8	365	362/8	365
Bengal D/J.	325	327	325	327

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Liverpool opened 6 points lower. The forward market opened at Rs. 397 for Broach A/M. delivery and ruled quiet with scattered selling. The tone was steady and prices at 6.30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	397	397/12	396	396/8
Oomra D/J.	366	366	365/8	365/8
Bengal D/J.	328	328	327	327

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Yen.

Oct.	233.50 +1.10
Jan	240.60 +1.30
April	246.70 +0.90

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Bales.

Tuesday's Receipts	1,252
Tuesday's Exports	4,175
Receipts from 1st Sept.	76,870
Receipts same time last year	62,445
Exports from 1st Sept.	95,822
Exports same time last year	40,223
Stock of Cotton on 19th October	[illegible]
Stock same time last year	302,171

COTTON ORACLE'S PREDICTION

It is understood that Mr. Gann has sent the following cable dated 17th inst.

"Cotton keep short, stoploss to-night's top (Jan. 20.19.) otherwise decline certain."

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bengal 326 D/J.
Broach 396 A/M.
Oomra 366 D/J.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

100 Currimbhai Broach 388
100 Currimbhai Kudchi 404
100 Volkart Bros. Broach 380
100 Don Mill Kekri 345
100 Don Mill Akola 355
100 Nenshi Chandasi 345
100 Hindustan Mill Bengal 345
100 Tata Mill Kasgaoj 345
100 Arjan Khimjee Rutlam 350

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 19.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	—	512	1774
Central India	136	6667	5991
Barsi and Nagar	76	1179	407
Hyderabad-Gaorani	50	560	110
Berar	204	3655	1385
Central Provinces	49	2382	569
Total Oomras	515	14955	10,236
Dholera	181	11758	1806
N.W. Provinces	348	4499	1796
Rajputana	—	5118	5433
Sind-Punjab	208	3928	2877
Broach	—	2345	77
Coompta & Dharwar	—	2339	5036
Westerns-Northerns	—	2634	6309
Cocanada	—	—	119
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	2013	3691
Persian	—	1468	1815
American	—	17955	13429
Egyptian and African	—	3828	9821
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	..	..	..
Total	1252	76,870	62,445

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 18th Oct.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3775	46,325	35,433
Japan & China	400	56,989	13578
Coast Ports	..	2692	1849
Up-country by Rail		8,770	11713
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		5750	4,033
Total	4175	120526	66605

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 1 4-3|4 Sellers.

A Roaring Success of the Week

TAGORE'S MASTER-FILM

SACRIFICE

UNANIMOUS ACCLAMATION BY THE BOMBAY PRESS AND PUBLIC.

EVERY SHOW A PACKED HOUSE.

TO-DAY & EVERYDAY

AT THE

Imperial Cinema LAMINGTON ROAD,

TIME: Ordinary days 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

Saturdays, Sundays and Holiday: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

UP-COUNTRY COTTON MERCHANTS.

Wanted Consignments of READY COTTON.

BEST AND MOST LIBERAL TERMS OFFERED.

Send large samples, with full particulars to—

TELEGRAMS: MYSTICOR CARE SWEEPSTAKE BOMBAY.

F. H. MYSTICOR,

No. 1, DERBY HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract. Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine MG	340		
Bengal Fine MG	335	+8/9	+7
Bengal FG MG	330		
Sindh-Ppnjab Fine MG	335		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	330		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG	330		
Nagpur Fine MG	330	+24/5	+18/9
Yeotmal Fine MG	375		
Arvi Fine MG	375	+18	+13
Amraoti	365/67		
Khamgaon-Akola	365/67	+7	+3
Mulkapur	365		
Khandesh Fine MG	365	+1	—5
Muthia Fine MG	355		—7
Nanded/Purna Best Quality			
Purna Average Quality.			
Parbhani/Saiju Average Quality	370		
Indore/Ujjain	365		
Burwah Sanavad	365		
		March	
Broach Fine MG	395	+13/4	
Broach FG MG	385		
Western Good MG	380		
Westerns HG			
Cambodia Fine MG	440		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	405		
Compta FG MG	405		
Dhollera FG MG.			
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG.			

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Ready prices have ruled steady around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled quiet to-day by evidencing a drop of about 2 to 4d. per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/4 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Pundit sh. 13/9 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Gharinda sh. 13/9 per cwt FBH.
Shipment September sh. 13/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. October sh. 13/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Nov/Dec. sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—October sh. 13/10 per cwt FBH.
Nov/Dec. sh. 14/2 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 9/13 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt FBH.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Tone:—Quiet.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Oct. 17.

Wheat Maghar	4	6	9
Gram Katak	3	15	6
Gram Jeth	3	9	6
Cottonseed Maghar	3	5	0
Cottonseed Poh	3	4	6
Cottonseed Phagan	3	6	0

READY RATES:—

Wheat	4	4	0 to	4	12	0
Gram	3	14	0 to	4	3	0
Barley	3	1	0			
Cottonseed	3	7	0			
Kappas	13	12	0 to	14	0	0
Cotton	32	12	0			

Arrival:—

Grain	600 mds
Kappas	800 mds.

Condition:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 18th inst.:

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,431
Linseed	4,020
Rape, Rai and Musterseeds	34
Gingellyseeds	4,691
Groundnuts	3,624
Castorseed	1,087
Rice	19,272
Myrabollams	99
Cottonseed	1,937
Gram	1,754
Joowar	121
Barley	69
Bajree	122
Coal	tons 179

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares, Cotton, Silver and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

C/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 47/3, Lowest 47/6, Closing 47/9.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4[illegible] 4/6, Closing 4/4/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/2, Lowest 56/, Closing 56/5.

STOCKS AND SHARES

SMALL BUSINESS--STEADY TONE.

SECURITIES UNCHANGED.

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet but steady. There was very little business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The close was steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was not much doing in this section. Tata Iron Shares ruled steady. Burmahs were steady. B. B. Petrols were weak. Scindia Shares closed steady, Central Bank Shares ruled weak with no buyers There was better enquiry for insurance Shares, Hydros ruled unchanged and steamer were steady.

SECURITIES.

There was very little business in Securities and prices were unchanged.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m.
80.
Baroda (100-50) 14 p.c. 90.
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 8 p.c.
Central (£5) 9 p.c. 27/14.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 80 xd.
Imperial (100) 1,440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Burma Portland Cement (10) 32/6.
Central India Mining (10) 24/12.
India Cement (250) 190.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 590.
Punjab Cement (D) (10) 9/8
Punjab Cement P 14/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 48/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 900.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 103.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 100.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98/8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 142/8.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 90.
Surat Electric (O) 700, 6 p.c. 93.
Andhra Valley (O) (1000) 7 p.c. 801/4.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 4 1/2 140
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 68 XO.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1070.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 513/12.
Tata Power O (1,000) 513/12.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Ltd. (175) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1115.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Mayurad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 865.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 612/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Nulkast U P (550) Rs. 25 560.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 to 1,412/8.
Apollo (30) nil. 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mrg. (500) 325.
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 93, 992/8.
Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 541/4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-495.
Century (100) 467-8
Crescent (100) 206/4.
Colaba Mills 132-6.
Dawn (250) 80, 710.
David (300) 245.
E.D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 0/15/6.
Elphinstone (100) nil 19.
Fazulbhoy Mill (250 20, 400, 955.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33-4.
Gokak Mills (100) 132-8.
Indore Mawan (100) 367/8.
Indian Dying and Manufacturing (100) 11 250.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 55.
Kastorchand (500) 29.
Kohinoor (500)) nil. 263/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6050.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 111/4.
Manekji Petit (1,000) 1760.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2055.
New Great Mills 316/4.
Pabney Mill 200 270
Pearl Mill 250, 893/12.
Phoenix (100) 410.
Simplex (100) 1/5
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 76.
Sholapur (10,000) 200. 8,200.
Sir Currimbhoy Mills (100) 24
Swadeshi Mills (100) 10, 516/4.
Swan Mills (100) 16, 157/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 27.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 90, 3052/8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock, Ashdown (nil) 293/12.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 206/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid X.P. 265.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 200.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 261/4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 42
British Burma Petroleum 5-9, 5/2
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 23.
Burmah Corporation (10) 8/12.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 19.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 76/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free due 1932 Rs. 107/5.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8.

Forward Rates:—2nd Nov. Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper 76/3 1/2 1945-55 Rs 107/5. 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94/5.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

Empire of India Life (500-10% 1909.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 18/6.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance 200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 2325.
Port Canning (1900) Rs. 45 645.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 17/1.
Tata 1st Preference 134 xd. 133/8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51.
Tata Iron (2nd) 100) 84.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 52/8.
Tata Iron Def. (80) 181/4.
Telephone Co. (50) 41/4.

TO-DAY'S FLUCTUATIONS.

987 Bombay Dyeing 90, 88, 91, 92; 466 Century 67, 65, 67, 66, 67; 132 Colaba 132; 205 Crescent 3, 5, 3. 5, 3, 6; 950 Fazul 50. 52, 51, 54, 6, 52, 55. 367 Indore 68, 67, 65, 111 Madhavji 112, 11; 450 Nagpur 41. 40, 41. 315 New Great 16, 15, 16; 588 Pearl 90, 92, 93, 92, 93; 175 Simplex 75, 73; 515 Swadeshi 16, 15, 16; 708 Burma 10, 8, 10, 8. 107 Hydro 71, 70; 240 Tram 40; 181 Diff. 81. 81/14, 81. 52/8 Ord. 52/12, 8; 76/3 3 1/2 per cent 3- 1075 1945-55 5; 270 Pabani 70, 71; 298 Alcock 300, 97, 98; 190 Ind. Cement 189, 6, 99.
200 Bom. Steam 200, 1, 200.
263 Kohinoor 263.
84-4 Tata Pref. 2nd 84-4, 84.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 18.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £20-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120-1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1/2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £3-1/4.
Funding Loan 4 p. c. £85-3/4.
Conversion Loan £75-3/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c. £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c. £56.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan £61-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan £71-1/4.
Consols £55-7/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. £102-7/8.
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £94-1/2.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19th October 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.985 inches (.095 above normal.)
Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.908 inches (.127 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —011.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (0.4 below normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.4 degrees (2.3 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.
Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 76 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 168 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 1.
Weather Remarks.—Lightning at distance.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)
October 18, 1927.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 8th October.

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	6(a)	633
Bombay*	6646	13507
Karachi	1523	790
Madras	1551	4603
Rangoon	..(b)	17
Tuticorin	129	986
	9855	20536

EXPORTS.
Week ending 8th October.

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales.
Calcutta	73	672
Bombay*	1001	2358
Karachi	6126	2066
Madras	487	..
Rangoon	106	..
Tuticorin	2016	..
	9809	5096

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

	1927	1926
Calcutta	1567	3959
Bombay*	70537	53074
Karachi	16368	7633
Madras	12924	20081
Rangoon	280(b)	51
Tuticorin	3489	3232
	105165	88030

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

	1927	1926
Calcutta	7111	6337
Bombay*	96230	46112
Karachi	51061	44024
Madras	15501	8557
Rangoon	2923	325
Tuticorin	16116	8781
	188942	115066

(a) Incomplete.
(b) to 1st October.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign Cotton.

RECEIPTS into BOMBAY from KARACHI.

Week ending 17th Oct.		1st Sept. to 17th Oct.	
1927	1926	1927	1926
378	..	2649	2280

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 5th Oct.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	..	..
Continent	..	1045
China	..	..
Japan	..	..
Bombay	754	567
U. S. A.	..	..
	754	1612

1st Sept. to 5th Oct.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	328	2513
Continent	36277	38155
China	..	500
Japan	1200	958
Bombay	2391	1959
U. S. A.	250	576
	40446	44461

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON IN MILLS IN INDIA.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Bombay Oct. 17.

1. BRITISH INDIA.
(in Bales of 400 lbs.)

	During August 1927.	During the corresponding month last year.
Bombay Island	55,186	81,399
Ahmedabad	21,370	22,451
Bombay Presidency	89,558	118,625
Madras Presidency	14,789	15,776
United Provinces	15,277	15,317
Central Provinces & Berar	9,564	8,822
Bengal	7,648	6,726
Punjab and Delhi	3,695	3,022
Rest of British India	1,078	1,194
Total for British India	141,604	169,482
	1st Sept. to 31st. Aug. 1926/27	1925/26
Bombay Island	747,988	731,937
Ahmedabad	264,139	286,800
Bombay Presidency	1,167,892	1,189,539
Madras Presidency	183,567	176,274
United Provinces	204,702	191,740
Central Provinces & Berar	111,292	109,995
Bengal	89,763	77,949
Punjab and Delhi	40,687	35,394
Rest of British India	18,190	17,513
Total for British India	1,811,093	1,798,204

2. INDIAN STATES.

(In Bales of 400 lbs.)
Quantity of Cotton consumed.

Name of States	During the month of Aug. 1927.	1st Sept. to 31st Aug. 1927.
1. Hyderabad	885	15,210
2. Mysore	3,810	43,571
3. Gwalior	2,258	24,257
4. Indore	5,082	53,526
Total	11,836	136,564

Remarks.—Baroda return for August not yet received.

DEVALI OPERATIONS IN COTTON

ONE WEEK'S FORECAST, FREE ADVICE, ALL CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM 22nd to 26th OCTOBER INCLUSIVE FOR

Rs. 50/-

SEE ME AT ONCE AND TALK MATTERS OVER. YOU WILL BE CONVINCED BY THE PROOFS I SHALL GIVE YOU.

UP-COUNTRY OPERATORS

MAKE MONEY DURING DEVALI.

I WILL SEND YOU A DAILY URGENT TELEGRAM OF ADVICE AND GIVE YOUR BUSINESS MY PERSONAL ATTENTION FOR AN INCLUSIVE FEE OF

PROFIT GUARANTEED | **Rs. 50** | FOR ONE WEEK.

SEND REMITTANCE BY T. M. O.
TERMS CASH IN ADVANCE.

FORWARD COTTON BUSINESS.

I CAN DO FORWARD TRANSACTIONS IN THE BOMBAY MARKET. APPLY FOR PARTICULARS OF DEPOSITS AND BROKERAGE.

F. H. Mysticor

No. 1, Derby Hotel, Colaba Causeway, BOMBAY 1.
TELEPHONE 23031.

BULLION MARKET

The Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.

GOLD.

	Bombay, Oct. 19.
Ready	21 7 9
Kartika	21 7 3
Margashirsha	21 7 3
Narandas Motilal Native Bars 96, 97, 98, 99	21 7 6
National City Bars	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	58 11 0
London Ready Forward	25 15 0
London Shanghai	26 0 0
Opening	2 6-3/4
Closing	2 6-11/16

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
Kartika	58/11/0	58/11/0	58/10/0	58/10/0
Margashirsha	58/11/0	58/11/0	58/10/0	58/11/0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 19.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 970
Bank's buying D D 955
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P. 123 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 135 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 172 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 275
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84 10-3/4
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/15
London—Silver per oz. Forward 26
Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. America sold, China bought. India was a buyer at lower rate. Think prices have reached about the top.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.87-1/32
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.07

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 month 2 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. Oct. 18.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7/16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

MR. G. E. D. LANGLEY'S FINDINGS

CONSERVATIVE PURCHASES ADVISABLE

Bombay Oct. 17.

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their weekly report given below advocate conservative purchases round 20 Cents and scale down:—

AMERICANS:—A week of erratic fluctuations ends with the New York January anad March Contracts lower by 59 points.

We give below extracts from a letter dated 26th September received from our Mr. G. E. D. Langley who has recently toured the Cotton Belt in America:—

"Regarding the American crop the facts appear to be as follows:—

(1) About a million bales last year were never gathered as it did not pay for picking and ginning, so the grown crop was nearly a million bales more, but last year's crop was very well cultivated and looked after. The crop was made by the absence of boll-weevil and during the open fall cotton went on making.

(2) This year the cotton was grown anyhow. Nobody bothered about it. Very few cultivators were used and it was badly farmed. It is therefore not in a position to stand bad weather. It is also late in many sections.

(3) There are undoubtedly large quantities of weevils. I have seen them. Despite what they say, cotton is still making, but it may be true that the weevil will eventually get it. I cannot say.

(4) The bolls this year are undoubtedly smaller than last year.

(5) One of the reasons for a big crop last year was that the army worm stripped the trees of all foliage and therefore did good by allowing the sun to get at the bolls. This year there is a lot of foliage. As you know, the trees are very much bigger in America than India.

(6) In my opinion, the last Bureau (September) was on the low side and I also believe that the October Bureau will be bullish. If there is any increase to be added. the Department of Agriculture will add it from November onwards.

(7) The danger is that bad weather and early frost would very seriously curtail the outturn.

(8) Since the Bureau (published 8th September) weather has almost been ideal and this is really what has put the market down in conjunction with a much overbought position.

(9) Hedge selling must continue. Very little cotton has been bought and therefore raw hedge sales made. The planters do not hedge. All the hedging comes from the Offices (Merchants) in growing districts. If they do not sell outright they hedge practically all they buy. Hedge selling should continue freely for another month at least.

(10) With normal weather, Texas and Oklahoma should grow over 6 millions which would, in my opinion, mean a crop of 13 1/2 millions, which I look upon as a reasonable estimate. With this crop, I do not consider 20 Cents dear. It is 'possible' for the crop to be only 12 millions with bad weather and very early killing frost. I, therefore, would not be "short" around the present price (January 20, 70), particularly before the receipt of the October Bureau."

The above letter, of course, describes the position at it was about a month ago, since which time however, apart from the exceptionally heavy ginnings, we do not think the position has altered to any material extent.

Hedge selling has continued on a large scale and has been mainly responsible for the decline during the past week. The U. S. Mill consumption of 627,000 bales for September had a temporarily bullish effect upon the market and we think, is worthy of mention in view of the fact that consumption from this quarter for the first two months of the season, has been abnormally large despite the higher price level and increased stocks as compared with last season at this time.

A significant feature during the week has been Trade buying and the fact that the Trade is prepared to buy on any decline, leads us to believe that present prices are reasonable and that with less hedge pressure prices are more likely to improve than decline.

In view of the present unsettled state of the market, it is impossible to form an immediate view but looking ahead we would advocate conservative purchases round 20 Cents. and scale down.

BOMBAY:—The local market has continued extremely weak and prices since our last Report have declined on balance about Rs. 25/.

Further adjustment in our parity has been responsible for drawing foreign interests into the market and during the week a moderate business was put through with both Europe and Janan. Demand however from this source and from free straddle buying has been met by heavy option selling, and offerings generally have been in excess of demand.

Crop accounts, on the whole, continue very satisfactory, particularly from Berars and, with the advent of considerable pressure from hedge selling which must accompany the movement of the crop, sales in this market on strong spots look attractive.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Ladies' meeting re. Mr. Sarda's Bill, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Steamer "China" (Extra) left Port Said at 3-30 a.m. on the 18th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Rangoon Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th November.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th October 1927 to 6 a.m. of 19th October 1927:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 49. Total mortality this day last year was 95.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

11-30 a.m.:—Morning Transmission of Gramophone Records. (Indian).

12 noon:—Close Down.

A CONCERT.

6-30 p.m.:—

Edgar Reinhold Schutz, The Distinguished German Tenor.

The Bombay Chamber Orchestra. Under the Director of Edward Behr. (Relayed from the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall).

Minuet from the opera "Berenice" Handel 1685-1759.

Overture "Don Giovanni" Mozart 1756-1791.

Songs "Selected".

Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F. Bach 1685-1750.

1. Allegro. 2. Andante. 3. Allegro assai.

Songs "Selected".

From "Sigurd Jorsalfar"—Huldigungs Marsch Grieg 1863-1907.

8-0 p.m.:—Interval.

9-0 p.m.:—News Bulletin and Weather Report.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m.:—Krishnarao Chaonkar and Master Ramakrishna—Vocal Music.

10-30 p.m.:—God Save the King-Emperor.

Close down.

DRAMA IN AID OF CREMATION GROUND FUND.

There was a happy function in the market square at Andheri on Saturday night. The local Prem Vardhak Samaj staged late Mr. Gadkari's play "Ekach Pyala" "Only One Peg" in aid of the Hindu Cremation Ground Improvement Fund before a large audience. Though final figures are not still available, it is hoped that the proceeds of the drama would be about Rs. 1,050 which is indeed very creditable for a suburban place like Andheri.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 15th instant the total mortality 450 was 22 more than in the preceding week, the death rate registered was 18.0. These figures compare favourably with those for the 42nd week of 1926 when the total mortality was 706 and death rate 28.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 732 and death rate 30.7.

Out of the total deaths 112 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 3 attacks and no death. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 556 and compares favourably with that for the 42nd week of 1926 when the figure was 461 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz. 470.

JUSTICE JHAVERI HONOURED

A garden party was given to the Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Javeri on Tuesday to congratulate him on his elevation to the High Court bench. A large number of people attended the function, prominent among whom were Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.

Mr. N. M. Nander on behalf of the Orphange congratulated the guest. In a short speech he traced the career of M. Javeri and described him as an impartial and upright Judge.

Mr. Javeri thanked the hosts in suitable words after which he was garlanded. After partaking of refreshments the function terminated.

ROYAL RECEPTION TO MR SASTRI

KIMBERLEY CAPE, Oct. 19.
(Through I. I. C. A.)

Kimberley gave the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri a royal reception. He made an eloquent plea for the better treatment of Indians.

DR. ZWEMER IN INDIA

G.K.N. writes:—"Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, Editor of the "Muslim World" touring India, is now in Karachi. He was hardly a week in Bombay, and devoted all his busy hours to the Christian Missions. Although some Musaimans regard him as an aggressive preacher there are no two opinions about his mastery of the Islamic religion and literature. He pointed to me certain passages from Ghazali not unknown to me which should remove the doubts of devout Muslims with regard to music. But as many holy heads, including the Ahmadiya Chief, have already raised their voice in favour of brotherly accord, I do not think even Ghazali's weighty views will add to their logical cogency. The latest number of the "Muslim World" has extracts from Mustafa Kamal's book which does not merely mark but does make an epoch; an article from Kerman on opium habits and a bibliogrphy, very important, of translation of the Qoran in the various languages of the world. I notice that the Gujarati translation is not noted. Mr. S. Zwemer who accompanies the Christian divine is full of news touching the various cities of Persia very recently visited by them. Not so much for his views and opinions as for the accuracy of his information the leaders of Iran Movement in India would do well to compare notes with Dr. and Mrs. Zwemer."

GRUESOME FIND.

NEWLY BORN CHILD ASPHYXIATED

A grim story of a child's death was unfolded at the coroner's inquest on Wednesday when an inquest was held touching the death of a newly born baby whose body was found in a decomposed state under the stone pavement of a room in Kumbhatwadi. It appeared from evidence that a Hindu woman named Jijibai occupied a room on the ground floor of a house belonging to Abdul Rehman Rasulbhai. On the 2nd October she locked the room and disappeared, and was not found afterwards. On Friday last Abdulla, the rent collector of the building met her at Islampura and asked for the key of the lock which she had put on her room, as she told him that she had vacated the house. On Tuesday morning the landlord sent some masons with coolies to do some masonry work and whitewashing the room when they found a slab of the floor turned up. On removing the slab they found the dead body of a newly born child in a decomposed state. The police being informed Jijibai was traced and placed before the Coroner.

Ganu, a fifteen year old son of the suspect Jijibai in his evidence said that her mother was running a boarding house and two or three persons were the boarders. On the 2nd instant he went to a cinema show and returned home at about 10 p.m. but found the door closed. He therefore slept outside. Next morning he felt foul smell coming from the room and the slab was turned up.

The jury returned a verdict of death by asphyxiation caused by the suspect Jijibai.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, October 19.

Lord Oliver has written an article to the "New Leader," explaining away the reasons which led the late Labour Government of Britain to sanction the promulgation of the Bengal Ordinance.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, in replying to Lord Oliver, urges that there should be a vigorous demand made for the immediate release of political prisoners.

Mr. Brockway is leaving Marseilles on 2nd December for India to attend the Madras session of the Indian National Congress as the Independent Labour Party's delegate.—Free Press.

LONDON, October 19.

Aairforce supermarine flying boats have arrived from Bordeaux.—Reuter.

BENARES, October 19.

Pandit Malaviya has received this morning an invitation by wire from Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress President, requesting him to attend a Conference with the Congress Working Committee and others to discuss the Hindu-Muslim question at Calcutta. It is understood that Panditji has expressed his inability to attend the said Conference.

Pandit Malaviya intends to go to Bikaner attend the ceremony of the opening of the Gunga Canal by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 26th instant. Returning thence, he would lead a deputation of the Hindu University in Rajputana and Central India to report the progress of the University to its patrons and to ask for further support to enable the University to wipe off debts and to continue its vogorous growth.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose returned to Calcutta to-day from Shillong and took up Congress work. He, with the other members of the Bengal Congress Committee, will be busy in making arrangements for the coming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

The story of a gruesome murder of Zemindar of Sunderbans has been told to the Alipur Police. It has been reported that Makhanlal Ghose, landlord of Joynagar, who is stated to have created many enemies by ousting people from their lands, visited his cutchery house in Sunderbans one evening and while he was in the kitchen he was shot dead by some unknown persons.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO TICKET COLLECTOR

MR. BHIMJI SOLICITOR'S APPEAL

Before the Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on hte Appellate Side of the High Court, an application was made by Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, Bar-at-Law, to admit an appeal on behalf of Mr. Bhimji Naranji Dalal, Solicitor, who was fined Rs. 25 by the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khandalawalla, for obstructing a Railway Ticket Collector in the discharge of his duty, under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

The petitioner who is a first class season ticket holder of the B. B. and C. I. Railway went to the Church Gate Station on the evening of 4th March, 1926, where he saw one Pragji Motabhai, the Head Ticket Collector holding one E. Stevens, a passenger, by the shoulder. On enquiry, the petitioner was informed by Pragji that Stevens had called him a "bloody fool." The petitioner then took Stevens to the Railway Head Office opposite the station where a complaint was made to the General Traffic Manager about Pragji's conduct.

"GO TO HELL."

When the petitioner was returning to the station, Pragji suddenly put his hand across the wicket post, and barring his entrance rudely called upon him to show his pass. The petitioner said he would show it if he first removed his hand. Pragji having refused, the petitioner pushed aside his hand and walked on to the platform, saying "Go to hell."

Pragji was prosecuted for assault by Stevens and the Magistrate Mr. H. P. Dastur, believig the evidence of the petitioner on behalf of the latter, sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20, under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code.

A COUNTER CASE.

A counter-case was filed by Pragji against the petitioner and Stevens alleging that they had obstructed him in the discharge of his duty and had thereby committed an offence under Section 121 of the Indian Railway Act. The case against Stevens was compounded by Pragji, but that against the petitioner was proceeded with. The Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khandalawalla, convicted the petitioner under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 25 in July last.

Against this decision, the petitioner made the present application to the High Court.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the Magistrate having failed to fid that there was any intention or knowledge on the patr of the petitioner that the words "Go to hell" were insulting such as would provoke the ticket collector to commit a breach of peace, the conviction under Section 504 was not sustainable.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

TRIPLE MURDER OF WIFE AND HER RELATIVES

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal made by Bala Devji, a Maratha, against the sentence of transportation for life passed by Sessions Judge of East Khandesh for committing a triple murder.

The accused who was originally a resident of Kasode village, sold away his property and went to live in Krishnapuri with his wife Yamuna, two sons and two daughters. They lived peacefully for 2 months, after which quarrels commenced between the accused and his wife as the latter asked him to allow her some money for marrying her brother's son Devram, which he refused.

The climax of the increasing estrangement was reached when the wife deserted the accused and went to live with her brother Pandu in the same village along with her four children. The accused went to the house of Pandu to persuade her to return, but she refused, and Pandu drove him out of the house adding insult to injury. His subsequent attempts having also failed, the accused became highly incensed.

HACKED THEM TO DEATH.

On the morning of May 23, the accused went to the house of Pandu armed with a knife and climbing on the mudroof he found his wife and children and also her mother and Pandu's son Devram fast asleep. The accused mercilessly hacked his wife, her mother and the boy, and killed them outright.

In view of the old age of the accused, the absence of any direct evidence and also the way in which he was treated by his wife and her relatives and was left destitute and uncared for, deprived of his children, and all his property, the Sessions Judge felt that he ought to give the accused the benefit of the lesser punishment, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The accused's appeal to the High Court was summarily rejected by their Lordships.

MORE SYMPATHY FOR KHARAGPUR WORKERS

MADRAS, Oct. 19

The South Indian Railway labourers at Negapatam have decided to contribute one day's wages for the relief of Kharagpur workers. The local Union has already sent Rs. 400.—Free Press.

A SOLICITOR VINDICATED

FALSE CASE BY GRASS-MERCHANT

Judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgavker at the High Court in the action brought by Maruti Kundhik Walung a Hindu grass merchant claiming Rs. 39,500 from Mr. Sharkerbhai Jarchar Amin, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Amin and Desai, Solicitors, being moneys alleged to have been advanced to the latter.

The plaintiff alleged that in January 1922 he advanced Rs. 40,000 to the defendant, whose client he was, on the express condition that the loan would be repaid in a couple of months.

Thereafter he repeatedly demanded the repayment of the loan, but the defendant put him off from time to time. In September, 1922, the plaintiff was paid a sum of Rs. 500, and later when he pressed for the repayment of the loan the defendant handed him a document and told him that it was a deed of mortgage for Rs. 53,000 in his favour executed by Adamalli Alibhai Suratwalla, who, the plaintiff understood, was a client of the defendant. The plaintiff stated that he had nothing to do with the mortgage and he refused to accept the document.

The defendant then represented to him that the document was only a collateral security and might be retained by him. The plaintiff was further assured that such loan would be paid off by him in a short time and it did not matter anything. The document handed to the plaintiff had since been found to be a fourth mortgage, the prior three mortgages being, respectively, for Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 51,000 and Rs. 30,000 and he alleged that it was a wilful fraud upon him.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant submitted that the plaintiff was in the habit of lending moneys on first and subsequent mortgages of immoveable property with a view to realising high interest. The plaintiff told the defendant that he had agreed to lend money to Adamally who was prepared to pay him Rs. 3,000 as premium. The plaintiff, therefore, instructed, the defendant to have the mortgage to executed in respect of Adamji's building at Grant Road which was under construction.

TO EXTORT MONEY.

The defendant further stated that in June, 1923, a portion of the property collapsed and the plaintiff, as mortgagee, attended several meetings held by other mortgages to discuss various schemes for the purpose of recovering the moneys advanced by them to Adamalli. None of the schemes could be carried into effect and the property was put up for sale by auction by the first mortgagee in February 1923. The net sale proceeds after payment to the first mortgagee of the amount due to him were sufficient to pay only a moiety of the amount due to the second mortgagee.

Adamalli was adjudicated an insolvent by the High Court in June, 1923, and the defendant submitted that the plaintiff, finding that the moneys lent by him to Adamalli, were lost, had resorted to this false suit against him with a view to extort moneys from him.

Messrs. Coltman and Kemp appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. B. J. Desai and Taraporewalla for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, delivering judgment, found that the plaintiff did not advance the sum of Rs. 40,000 to Mr. S. J. Amin, but that he had advanced the sum to Adamali on the 4th mortgage of his property.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

His Lordship further observed that the plaintiff had deliberately set up a false case against the defendant; and that but for the fact that the plaintiff was an elderly man and had lost moneys on the 4th mortgage, he would have given sanction for prosecution of the plaintiff under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

MAHIM MURDER CASE

THREE MUSLIMS ACQUITTED

Imam Haji, Suleman Memon and Dina Noormahomed, all Mahomedans, were put up before Mr. Justice Davar and a special jury at the High Court Sessions on a charge of murder.

The Advocate-General Mr. Kanga with Mr. Vellani appeared for the Crown and Mr. Dastur, Bar-at-Law, for the accused.

One Dinmahomed was alleged to have played a joke with a Mahomedan woman named Mariam living in the same building at Mahim, Mariam complained to her husband about it, whereupon the accused who were friends of the latter were alleged to have assaulted Dinmahomed. The deceased Ahmed Karimbux went to the rescue of Dinmahomed and was fatally wounded in the scuffle.

The accused pleaded a defence of 'alibi' stating that they were not present at the altercation.

The jury having brought a unanimous verdict of not guilty, his Lordship acquitted all the accused.

Rugby.—The four royal air force flying boats which arrived at Houstin seaplane station, Bordeaux, on Monday, afternoon, after the first stage of their twentyfive thousand miles cruise to the Far East, had an excellent journey without any incident.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The British cruisers "Calcutta" and "Cairo" which reached Washington on Monday had a cordial reception from the representative of the United States Government the Navy, and the public.—B. O. W.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY

The Bombay Police have arrested Perinkolam S. Krishnan, proprietor of a firm known as Evans & Co. dealing in stationery and sundry goods at the instance of the cashier on a charge of criminal breach of trust. The accused was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Wednesday and remanded into police custody.

Mangesh Govind Desai, the complainant in the case was employed by the accused as a cashier who took from him certain shares together with blank signed transfer forms as security. It was agreed that the shares were to be kept in the Central Bank of India for safe custody. It is alleged that instead of so depositing the shares with the Bank the accused sold the shares and realised the proceeds. On receipt of the information, the complainant questioned the accused who admitted having sold the shares and promised to make good the amount on the 17th instant. On that day as the accused could not be found anywhere the complainant lodged a complaint and the police arrested the accused at Bandra.

The accused was ordered to be remanded into police custody till October 29.

CONVICTED OF BREACH OF TRUST

EUROPEAN CANVASSER FINED RS 450

Cecil H. Bedwin, a European canvasser of Messrs. Wilson Watch Co., was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 450 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of watches valued at Rs. 430.

The accused was arrested at the instance of the Wilson Watch Co. somewhere in last week. It appears that he was employed as a canvasser in June last on the production of good testimonials. Later he was entrusted with watches for sale to the value of Rs. 360 which he failed to return. On another occasion he took away from the firm two more watches valued Rs. 35 each on the representation that they were required by some lady customers. Since that day the accused ceased to attend office. Enquires made at the Prince of Wales Hotel where he resided showed that he had left it. He was subsequently arrested at Apollo Bunder.

The accused while pleading guilty to the charge said that he lost three of the watches entrusted with him. He made use of the other money.

The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him as above.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE ?

FALL IN SEA DUE TO GIDDINESS

Hormusji Cowasji Daroowalla, a Parsi salesman employed in a German firm in Bombay was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with attempting to commit suicide.

Sub-Inspector Deshpande, who prosecuted said that on the 8th instant at about 3 a.m. Daroowalla engaged a taxi-car near Charni Road junction and asked the driver Jamshedji Merwanji to drive him towards Byculla. At Byculla he instructed the driver to take him to Apollo Bunder. When the taxi reached at Apollo Bunder Daroowalla walked for some time on the foot path and then jumped into the sea. The taxi-driver raised an alarm and a policeman came to the rescue, who jumped into the sea and brought Daroowalla on the shore.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, who defended the accused said his client had no reason to commit suicide. He was receiving a salary of Rs. 175 per month. He was feeling unwell on the night in question and went for a fresh breeze at Apollo Bunder where he felt giddy and fell into the sea. Mr. Kanuga also stated that the family of the accused had paid Rs. 25 to the policeman who had rescued the accused.

His Worship giving benefit of doubt, discharged the accused.

"FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA."

To, The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Tairsee Bhai's letter; and regret, (1) That he cannot prove his own statements!

(2) Does not disprove my statements!

(3) And is unwilling to go to Baroda again and to facts on the spot!

(4) But worst of all. he thus lets down the suffering people of Baroda, to whose leaders he gave solemn assurances to do his best for them!

(5) Who plays the "Othello" then?

(6) And "to work for the achievable" cannot preclude Tairsee Bhai from saying or writing, what is real "Truth."

(7). If Tairsee Bhai does not produce figures about Baroda and British India despite all his official connections, I shall endeavour to give such, as an N. C. O. can gather.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

RAM GHULAM REMANDED

CAWNPORE, October 19.

Ram Ghulam who was arrested yesterday under Section 5 of the Explosive Substance Act was remanded to-day for 14 days and sent to jail lock-up, the bail application having been rejected by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

TANSA WORKS CONTRACT

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS DELAY IN SIGNING

At the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner dated the 11th instant in regard to the contract of Tansa Completion Works inquiring from him as to the reasons why it was not signed and completed up to 17 June 1927. It would be recalled on the 28th of September 1927 Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved a resolution in the Standing Committee asking for a report from the Commissioner on the subject. The Commissioner in the course of his reply said:—

The reasons why the Contract was not signed on behalf of the Municipality may be summarized as follows:—

The first and most important:—The Contract signed by the Contractors was in the possession of Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. or their Solicitors and was not handed over to the Municipality for completion.

Secondly, because certain additions and alterations had been made with the sanction of the Standing Committee, both in the Schedule and in the Specification and these had to be embodied in the Contract.

Thirdly, the Contractors asked that a draft programme of progress might be embodied in the Contract and this draft programme could not be agreed between the parties till after considerable discussion.

Fourthly, the question also arose whether there should be separate or different contracts for the Pipe Line and the Kasheli Bridges or not.

There were also other minor causes of delay, which it appears unnecessary to specify."

The matter was referred to a Sub-Committee.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY ?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 20TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshumaharaj Jocthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

If-day is your birthday, the heavenly signs indicate that your whole life is bound to prove a great success, and a beaconlight to the wayward, to the wily and especially to those who have eyes to see but look not. In Miss Mulock's words: "A good life lived, and a good fight fought,—True heart and equal mind". In your household dealings, you are neither extravagant nor parsimonious. Wherever and whenever necessary, you will save a penny where it could easily be saved (and thus gained) while you do not hesitate to spend a pound or a 'tenner' on what you consider to be absolutely necessary for domestic felicities. Thus your attitude would be either Geddean, Inchacapean, or even Visveswarayan sometimes, or like that of the official *block* in an Indian Council in freely voting huge grants from the taxpayer's money. One of your drawbacks is making a practical joke at the expense of those who least suspect you of this your weakness, exactly like Labouchere who once, sitting on the platform with Bradlaugh slyly looked at the notes his colleague had made for his speech and proceeded to steal all his thunder (and flashes of lightning too). In that affair, of course, all the enjoyment was that of truthloving Labouchere and all the discomfiture was Bradlaugh's, which would at once change the broad laugh of the latter into a long brow-knitting. But you believe in indulging in this sort of mischief reminding your critics that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men". You will have a large family and will nearly knock up a century. Your grandchildren can truly say about you:—

"Grandpapa's eyes are growing dim.
They have looked on many a worldly crash;
But the love-light never went out of them.
Nor the courage and his jovial dash".

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.
NEW YORK.

	Oct. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	20.59
To-day's Opening Rate	20.55
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	20.19
Difference	—40

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	11.10
To-day's Opening Rate	11.04
Difference	—06
To-day's Closing Rate	11.02
Difference	—08
Broach Expectation	Rs. 301

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Oct. 19.
Silver Ready	25 13 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 14 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS

in the

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1927.

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in **NINE** different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO

Textile Mill-agents, Flour Mill owners, Factory owners, Engineers, Oil Mill owners to try and use our world renowned **Hand Spear Brand Hair Belting** manufactured from the finest camel hair yarn specially designed for Indian Climate. A trial order will convince the user regarding its durability. Please apply to RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, Sole Agents for AUG. REUSCHEL AND CO., Schlotheimi, Thur. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 1927.

MISCHIEVOUS TACTICS.

How just and reasonable is the attitude adopted by the Labour leader at Kharagpur in the fight they are compelled to wage against the autocratic and provocative methods of retrenchment adopted by the authorities of the B. N. Railway should be clear to any unprejudiced reader who cares to compare the statement issued by the Agent of the Railway with that issued by the President of the B. N. R. Indian Labour Union. The Agent accuses the Union representatives of the desire not to show a conciliatory spirit in that they refused his invitation to be present at a meeting he had called of persons whom he designates as "leaders of the Labour force at Kharagpur." Who are these "leaders"? Public memory is not so short as to have forgotten the tactics employed on the last occasion by the B. N. R. authorities when they made a futile attempt to break the solidarity of the Indian Labour Union by appealing to communal prejudice. On that occasion they met "representatives" of the various communities and drew them into their net. To those who are familiar with the methods by which certain Railway administrations attempt to organise their "Staff Council" as an antidote against Trade Union combination, the mischievous tactics employed last year by the B. N. R. officials, tactics which they are employing again now, will appear as only an individual item in the war waged by the employer against the possibilities of successful combination by employees.

The Agent of the B. N. Railway declares that the "leaders" he met were willing enough to resume work, and contemptuously refers to the "small disaffected section of the workshop staff" who are being made the victims, according to him, of an "intensive propaganda" which the Labour Union is, he alleges, conducting throughout the Railway. If he is anxious that the propaganda should cease, what prevents him from discussing with the Union leaders the 'raison d'etre' of that propaganda, the necessity of retrenchment? But he refuses to do this, and meets certain men from the Kharagpur Labour force selected on a communal basis and hopes to pursue through the folly of these people a policy of divide and rule. We are confident, he will not succeed. The men's case is unanswerable. It will be hard for the B. N. Railway or for the Railway Board to make a convincing reply to the statement issued by the President of the B. N. R. Labour Union. He points out that "even if the reduction of workshop hands was found to be necessary, it could have been easily effected without taking any unpopular step, by not filling up vacancies caused during the last two years and nine months."

The absence of such a policy on the part of the B. N. authorities indicates that the retrenchment now determined upon is due to their desire to punish the Labour Union and to break its power once and for all. They seem to be anxious, with the short-sightedness and supercilliousness with which employers are not infrequently burdened, to make the dismissed men and women realise that against the 'fait accompli' of that iniquitous decision, their Union can do nothing. They want them to know that the Union is powerless and that the true interests of the Labour force on the B. N. R. lie in doing 'pooja' before their employers in different communal groups. Then the Great Moghul of the Railway will condescend to find out what the Hindu leader says, or the Muslim leader has to bring forward. The Labour Union has very naturally and justifiably protested against this pernicious tactics. Its President only adds point to his successful vindication of the attitude taken up by the men when he analyses in his statement the desire for economy in working expenses which the B. N. officials say animates their whole course of conduct. But they have by their policy only succeeded in becoming uneconomical instead of economical. As he pertinently points out, they have had to pay four lakhs of rupees during the present month alone, when no work has been turned out. We urge the Railway Board and the Government of India, now that they have already intervened in this deplorable affair which grows from bad to worse because the folly of keeping up officiel prestige, to counsel the authorities of the B. N. Railway to postpone their wonderful methods of retrenchment until the department committee the Government have appointed has made its report. Meanwhile it is their duty to call up both parties and seek a peaceful solution out of the tangle. Otherwise on them will rest the responsibility of driving the men to resort to a general strike.

A WRONG LEAD.

Lala Lajpat Rai's refusal to attend the All-India Congress Committee and the proposed Unity Conference at Calcutta is much to be regretted. And, what is worse, the publicity he has given to his refusal by giving it in the form of a press statement may induce several others to follow his wrong lead. The reasons he has given for his refusal are far from satisfactory. He says that the proper place for the Congress Committee meeting is Delhi or Lahore. Assuming he is right, it is no sufficient reason why he should boycott the meeting altogether. "As long as murderous assaults are going on", he adds, "to talk of peace and unity is to put the cart before the horse." We have always demurred to this proposition, however plausible it may sound. The assaults that Lalaji justly complains of are themselves a reason for redoubling efforts for peace. If there were peace about us, there would be no occasion for a Unity Conference. Lalaji has never disguised the fact that the communal trouble is a triangular affair, and that the officials' sins of omission and commission, which he deplores even in the statement in question, may keep up the communal ferment indefinitely. It would be illogical and dangerous for the people to wait indefinitely for a peaceful atmosphere to settle like a dove on the land before carrying on peace negotiations. Such negotiations are themselves an honest effort to create a calm atmosphere. It is true that such an atmosphere would facilitate negotiations. But in these troublous times our leaders at least should steel themselves to be able to carry on peace efforts even through the din of war. We deplore Lalaji's absence at Calcutta, specially because he is one of the ten leaders expected by the Simla Conference to arrive at a compromise on the cow and music questions, without which compromise the Conference cannot resume its work at all. We would, therefore, still appeal to Lalaji to reconsider his decision. We can understand his diffidence about the results of the Calcutta Unity Conference. But it is well for all to remember now what Shri Krishna said to despondent Arjuna on the field of Kurukshetra: "Do thy part disinterestedly and leave the rest to me."

HINDU-MUSLIM CULTURE

The Muslim Educational Conference which began on Saturday at Poona went through about seven sittings, each providing a veritable feast of eloquence. Among the best speeches at the Conference were those of Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It was inevitable that both these speakers should touch upon much larger issues than educational methods. Both deplored the present relations between the Hindus and the Muslims, which threaten to arrest that cultural fusion of the two communities which had been going on for centuries in the past. It is necessary now, Mr. Jayakar said, that both Hindus and Muslims should create a race of interpreters between the two cultures, that each community, besides studying its own culture thoroughly, should know something of the culture and civilisation of the other community. He suggests the writing of text-books on these lines to be used in schools and colleges. It is a pregnant suggestion and needs to be developed both by himself and other educationists of the country.

We know of few persons better qualified to write a book or two on the lines suggested by Mr. Jayakar than Mrs. Naidu. Her magnificent speech at the Conference is itself an excellent introduction to a book of the kind. It scintillated with appreciations of Muslim scholars, saints, heroes and heroines, the very contemplation of whose thoughts, words and deeds should do a lot of good to Hindus and Muslims alike. The burden of her song—her speech was nothing less—was that both Hindus and Muslims had sadly fallen from their own ancient ideals. "Islam" means peace, she said, the Hindus never worship without invoking "Shanti", and yet the Hindus and Muslims break each other's heads. "Paradise lies at the feet of mothers", said the Arabian Prophet. "Where women are honoured there do gods love to dwell", say the Shastras. But what is the position of women in India to-day? "Let our women", Mrs. Naidu said in conclusion, "be the standard bearers of their own high ancient ideals and then peace will reign in the true meaning of Hinduism and Islam." Lady Wilson, in opening the fourth session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Conference, truly said: "It is at the present time when the progress of India is being retarded by communal strife that women can do much to help cure this very serious trouble." But the women are not in a position to do much because they are not permitted to come to their own thanks at once to the short-sightedness of the leaders of the two communities and to the failure of the Government to make adequate provision for the education of girls.

WELL SAID—BUT....

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is reported to have said in an article in the "Daily Herald:" "Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from independence (for India.) Let independence be granted. India can receive little more benefit from our paternal rule. As a part of the self-governing Commonwealths that compose the backbone of our Empire, it will have much to gain. But it must be there on equal terms." Well said and wisely. It is something that an ex-Premier of Great Britain, though lukewarm and in some respects reactionary towards India when he was in power, has recognised, in opposition, the force of India's demand for Swaraj. We know it is a far cry from the expression of a sentiment by a British Parliamentarian to the translation of that sentiment into practice. When the Labour Party was in power it went back on its professed principles, at any rate in its dealings with India. Yet it is good, when a thousand Imperialists are striving to fool Great Britain about India's fitness for Swaraj, that the hypocrisy of Britain's "training India for self-government" should be plain to an ex-Premier. He is right in saying that India has much to gain as an equal partner in the Empire. But the Empire will gain no less.

INDIANS NOT WANTED

According to the information supplied to Mr. S. N. Haji in reply to the question put by him in the Assembly, the present Bengal Pilot Service consists of 49 Pilots, 39 being recruited in England and 10 being recruited in India. Those recruited in India are "natives of India within the meaning of the rules, but are of European extraction." It is also significant that out of the 35 Officers recruited for the Bengal Pilot Service since 1910, only 4 were recruited in this country and 31 were recruited in England and even the four recruited in India were of European extraction. It is obvious that not a single Indian has been taken into this Service during the last twenty years. It is true that the farce of issuing rules and publishing advertisements inviting applications for the recruitment of candidates into the Bengal Pilot Service has been enacted in this country from time to time, but Indians are cleverly kept out of the Service by asking them to carry out conditions for the fulfilment of which no opportunities exist in this land. While four years' previous sea experience on a steamer, employed in foreign trade, is considered absolutely essential for a candidate recruited in India, no such experience is deemed necessary for a candidate recruited in England. It is difficult to understand why more onerous conditions for entry into the Bengal Pilot Service have been laid down specially for candidates recruited in this country unless it be with the object of keeping them out from that Service. British steamers employed in foreign trade have not so far given and will not give Indians opportunity to receive the sea experience necessary for entry into the Bengal Pilot Service and no foreign-going ships owned by Indians are at present employed in foreign trade. It is, therefore, clear that Indians have no opportunities of obtaining the sea experience which is considered essential for them only for entry into this Service. Why should then this farce of Indianisation be continued, when the real object is to keep the Bengal Pilot Service as preserve for foreigners only?

THE STOCK HOLDERS' BANK.

A TRANSPARENT HUMBUG.

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

IV*

I have already shown how the followers of Sir Basil Blackett have been trying to prejudice the public by insinuating that the opposition comes mainly from Bombay because Bombay wants to get control, and I trust, I have made it clear to my readers that the charge is absurd, because Bombay has opposed the Sharcholders' scheme which was the easiest method of getting ultimate control, and has advocated election by the Legislature, which places the effective control--not in the hands of Bombay---but in the hands of the chosen representatives of the whole country. We shall now examine the scheme more closely. So far as can be gathered from the various reports in the press it is as follows:

THE SCHEME.

1. Bank to be State Bank, all its capital being owned by Government.

2. 5 per cent. Reserve Bank Stock to be issued at par.

3. Registers of holders to be maintained in 10 provinces—Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Lahore Allahabad, Patna, Nagpur, Shillong (Assem) and Delhi (this last to cover all areas directly under the Imperial Govrnment).

4. Holder must be domicile in India or a British subject ordinarily resident here.

5. Separate Registers for each province.

6. Each Register to elect 60 Trustees, and, in such election, each stock-holder to have only one vote irrespective of his holding.

7. Elected members of the Assembly or of the Council of State to be ex-officio Trustees in their respective provinces. Each register constituted as per 6 and 7 to elect 1 Director.

This is supposed to be a scheme which which will ensure the election of capable and independent Directors. Let us see how and in what respects, this is superior to the shareholders' scheme that had been so severely condemned by many leading members in the last session of the Assembly.

Take "1" and "2". "1" becomes a camouflage, if it is "2' viz. the Stockholders that are really to be in control. Both in this scheme, and the latest form of the shareholders scheme it is a few thousand men who may have invested in the stock (or the shares) of the Bank, and who may not have even the least notion of banking and finance, that are to be in control. The shareholder would have got a safe 6 per cent. dividend. The Stockholder gets a still safer 5 per cent. on a new kind of Government security.

"3" could have been equally provided in the shareholers' scheme.

"4" same remarks.

"5" Same remarks---in fact the Imperial Bank to-day has 3 separate registers, and its Directors on its local Boards in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay are in fact so elected by each register separately.

"6" This could equally apply to provincial registers of shareholders.

A WORSE SCHEME.

"7" This is the only thing that did not exist in a shareolders' scheme and which would give some chance of really independent men being elected as Directors, as it gives a voice in such election to men who are leaders of public opinion in their own provices. How very greatly they will be in a minority is emphasised by the "Statesman" which points out that such members would form only a fifth of the total body of Trustees. The other 60 would be supposed to have been elected by the stockholders, but, as indicated above in "2", this stockholder would be in the position of the holder of Government securities, and will care very little who are Trustees or the Director were to be. In fact Sir Rajendranath Mookerji of Calcutta---a staunch supporter of Government--actually emphasises this very obvious fact that a holder of fixed 5 per cent stock can have no interest in the fortunes of the Bank, and advocates a gradually rising rate to excite some interest in this famous stockholder of Sir Basil Blackett! And, in Saturday's "Times of India," we find another staunch supporter of Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand—practically saying the same thing in the weekly review of his firm. This is what he says---"Stockholders, of course, would be

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous articles appeared on 10th, 11th, and 14th instant.

'SURYA NAMASKARS."

NEED OF PHYSICAL EXERCISE.

(BY SRIMANT BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, CHIEF OF AUNDH).

I

The necessity of physical exercise is quite undoubted and nobody will, I think, even question its utility. Physical exercise is necessary to every human being for the sake of health, efficiency and longevity. Bodily exercise is indispensable to every individual in order that in the present struggle for existence he may be able to protect himself, his community and his nation.

Bernarr Macfadden says:—

"Most people die about 25 to 50 years previous to their allotted time because they fail to take sufficient physical work to keep their bodies thoroughly alive. Barring the well-trained athletes, the vast majority of our school boys do not take sufficient exercise to properly develop their bodies. You cannot keep throbbingly alive unless you give your body the muscular activity essential to thoroughly develop it. And all through life a certain amount of exercise is needed to maintain superb strength and vitality."

It will be seen from the above how physical exercise is neglected even in advanced Western countries and how vitally essential it is to take some kind of physical exercise throughout the life in order to keep oneself fit in every respect to do the functions of one's life to the best of one's ability. Physical exercise is absolutely essential, especially to the rising generation. The apathy of our school boys and college students in this respect is simply appalling. The percentage of premature deaths is rapidly increasing and there is decided degeneration going on. If we want to live as a nation we must mend matters as soon as possible and see that our coming generation is strong, robust, healthy, long-lived and efficient in every way. It is for this reason that physical exercise must be made compulsory in all schools and colleges.

A WLCOME MOVE.

It is a matter of congratulation that the Principals of the three Arts Colleges in Poona have got sanctioned by the University of Bombay a scheme of compulsory physical training, which is expected to do a good deal to improve the general physique of the students of these colleges. I hope the heads of other colleges and schools will also soon see their way to adopt some such scheme of compulsory physical training in order to stop the general degeneration of the young generation, which is so seriously threatening us.

Since the scheme of compulsory physical training was sanctioned by the Bombay University for the three Arts Colleges at Poona, there is going on a considerable discussion about this scheme in papers. My letter in the "Times of India" of the 7th instant advocating the introduction of the "Namaskar exercise" as a compulsory exercise in all Schools and Colleges has attracted considerable attention throughout India and a great impetus seems to have been given to the cause of compulsory physical exercise. Excepting one person only viz., Mr. D V. Tamhankar of Bombay all have admitted the great utility and importance of the Namaskar exercise. The doubts raised by Mr. Tamhankar are also being answered by me in the "Times". The Namaskar exercise has thus prominently come in the forefront and it is, therefore, quite essential to place more detailed information before the public through some paper.

Almost all children till they are eight or ten years old amuse themselves by running, romping and a variety of outdoor and indoor plays. To them systematic exercises are not very necessary; when, however, children are confined in unhygienic school rooms continuously for three hours in the morning and three hours in the afternoon or from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and when the chubbiness or plumpness of infancy begins to disappear and when the time for their bodily development arrives, they must be made to take some methodical exercise regularly with a view to develop their body.

GROWING NATIONAL DEGENERATION

Physical and mental development must go hand in hand. Until, therefore, a boy or a girl knows how, in these days, regular exercise is absolutely necessary for his or her bodily and mental development, health, strength, vigour and fitness formal exercises should almost be enforced upon young people by their parents, guardians and teachers.

To leave this vitally important matter to the discretion or will of students will not do any longer, when, in fact, the succeeding generation is getting appreciably weaker than the preceding one in spirit, vitality and duration of life. It is high time for us to

(Continued on page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Perils of Progress.

Many and varied are the perils of progress in the West, whether in the art of determining if the shingle be taboo next year or in the art of Channel swimming, or that of jumping through air across the Atlantic in a single "hop." Miss Elder made a glorious failure of the latest "hop." She lost her passport and her parachute, but neither her lipstick nor her courage, and civilisation as expressed in the desire to create new stunts was saved. It appears, however, the channel swimming stunt has an air of unpleasant mystery about it and may become a handicap to the progress of real sport. It may well be that the 'indiscretion' of Dr. Dorothy Logen in making a fake attempt to swim across the Channel with the object of pointing out how public credulity can be easily secured by competitors with an eye to the business side of the stunt, has a definite object behind it. If champions can swim in a semi-conscious state, as Miss Gleitze says she did, and declare it was a case of 'instinctive knowledge" during the last hour of the swim, it is advisable that these stunts should be officially controlled by an International Committee.

Misplaced Optimism.

When the inherent defects of Dyarchy are a continuous reminder to the people of this country that nothing can be done to escape them except the total abolition of the vicious system, it is, indeed, hazardous on the part of the Indian contributors to the discussion at the East Indian Association, London, on Mr. Sinha's paper to assert that it should be given a longer trial. A more pertinent inquiry in political thought would be how to give it a quicker burial. Dr. Paranjpye declared that the success of this Curtis-Montford fraud depended on the personalities of the Governor, the Minister and the Secretary. This is a mathematical platitude, totally useless for political application. If A plus B plus C are good and kind and accommodating and are blessed with the possession of many other "ands," the result will be peace and harmony between the three. But even then it is impossible, as Mr. Sinha had the bitter experience to find in Bihar and Orissa, for Dyarchy to function properly.

Caste in Municipal Schools.

The Schools Committee has made itself ridiculous by taking fright at the little question of drinking "lotas" (pots). It seems that, in spite of the Corporation's resolution that there should be no caste discrimination in the Municipal schools, "depressed" class children are given separate pots for drinking water. A sub-committee of the Schools Committee recommended that all children should be given the same pots. But the members of the Schools Committee gravely cogitated over this recommendation and entertained all sorts of fears. Some said that the change would be resented by the caste Hindus; evidently, the resentment of the "low" caste Hindus does not count for much. Prof. V. G. Rao said that it was a revolutionary change and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, himself a well-known social reformer, added to these fears a legal one, that some parents might file a suit against the Committee. Ultimately the Schools Comittee referred the question back to the sub-committee, which was tantamount to saying that the latter's recommendation was not acceptable to them.

A Calculated Insult.

The fears mentioned above are absurd, as every boy is expected to wash a pot well before using it, on sanitary and—if he is so minded—on caste grounds. That a pot once used by an "untouchable" boy becomes itself untouchable or unusable by the "high" caste Hindus in spite of its being washed clean, is a calculated insult to the unfortunate "depressed" classes, which we certainly did not expect the Schools Committee to countenance. Mr. Dalvi stated that in view of compulsory education in some Wards parents might file a suit against the Committee "for enforcing an obligation which was by no means a legal one." But nobody is under an obligation to use the common pots in the schools. Those parents who are so over scrupulous may give their own pots to their children and thereby protect their "religion." As for the "depressed" classes, the insult to them remains, whether they bring their own pots or betake themselves to other schools where better notions of justice prevail.

Late Mr. S. K. Damle.

We deeply regret the loss Maharashtra has sustained by the death of Mr. Sitaram Keshav Damle, which took place at Poona on Sunday last. Mr. Damle was an able journalist, a versatile author and, above all, a devoted nationalist. Trained under Lokamanya Tilak, he made his name about twenty years ago as the Editor of the "Rashtra Mata", a Marathi paper which, being an uncompromising exponent of the surging nationalism of the time, soon fell a victim to the Press Act. He was one of those who led the Mulshi Satyagraha movement and paid for it with a term of imprisonment. After his release he resumed his literary work and published a stirring historical novel and an exhaustive Life of Mahatma Gandhi, which is one of the best biographies in Marathi. He was a great admirer of Mahatmaji and strove to popularise his views and policy in Maharashtra. His Life of Mahatma Gandhi will no doubt carry on the after him.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY?

CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

CAUTION ADVISED IN GIVING EVIDENCE

PURPOSE OF VICEREGAL CONFERENCE

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

A close perusal of the list of questions issued by the Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee would show that there need be no anxiety as to the scope and trend of the enquiry, at any rate such as was expressed recently in a section of the press. The langnage of the questionnaire bears but Mr. Rangachariar's assurance that there will be no question of any preference to the British Film Industry as against American or of any other country. Some of the speeches made in the Assembly when the resolution for the appointment of the Committee was under discussion gave the impression that there was the fear that the Government had a proposal to dump British Films into India to the entire exclusion of those produced in America. There was a good deal of discussion to-day in the Committee on this point and eventually the question in regard to this point reads thus: "Should India participate in the policy outlined in the resolution of the Imperial Conference to give some measure of encouragement to Empire Films and would such participation assist the development of the Indian Film Industry or improve the standard of Western Films shown in India?"

CAUTION REQUIRED IN GIVING EVIDENCE.

The language is unambiguous and suggests that the committee as a whole does not feel inclined to favour the Imperial Conference resolution. On the other hand, the committee appears to show preference to the encouragement of the Indian Film Industry and has aimed several questions with a view to obtaining adequate material. But there is, however, one question which those Indian witnesses who may elect to give evidence should be careful about. It is the suggestion contained in a question as to whether a State agency should be created to undertake the management of the Film Industry as a monopoly so as to ensure the production and exhibition of films conforming to moral standards and provide a centralised neutral distributing agency and also furnish a fair market and inaugurate the use of teaching and propaganda films. If this suggestion were to be adopted without necessary safeguards, there is reasonable fear that the Government of India would set up an agency whose operations as indicated above may tend in the direction of the eventual exclusion of American Films on the ground that they do not confirm to the moral standard and tend to dump British produced films and might, to a certain extent, even affect the Committee's desire to help Indian Industry.

The Committee is half Indian and half European and so the witnesses should be very careful over this question.

VICEREGAL FOURPARLERS.

I understand that Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, before joining his cinema committee at Bombay on 7th November will make a flying visit to Delhi from Madras, whither he is immediately proceeding. This visit synchronises with the informal Conferenes which Lord Irwin, it is rumoured proposes, to have with certain prominent leaders in Delhi. The questions therefore, is whether Mr. Rangachariar is among those who have been invited to give their views. But on what exactly their views will be sought it is even now difficult to assert. Some say it may be the personnel of the Statutory Commission, some others suggest the communal situation; but whatever happens, it is generally presumed that the members of the Irwin Cabinet who have already advertised their respective tour programmes may not have to alter them. The inference, therefore, is that the matters to be talked about with the leaders would be those in which Lord Irwin is primarily responsible and not requiring consultation with his Cabinet.

TRAINING COLLEGE IN NATAL.

Private advices received in Simla from South Africa show that the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has, after a study of the conditions obtaining for Indians there, decided to endeavour his best to start a training college for Education of Indians in various arts. It would appear that he has already met with encouraging response to his proposal not only from Indians but from the South African Government officials. Funds to the amount of £15,000 are said to have been collected and there is every chance of £5,000 which is the balance to give the start to the scheme will soon be forthcoming. This scheme will probably find further encouragement as a result of the forthcoming Indian Commission's enquiry in Natal. The College itself will be located in Natal where the Indians are in larger numbers than in any other province. The Government of India have to-day announced that the lady adviser to Mr. Kitchlu on the commission will be Miss Gordon of Saidapet Teacher College, to whom I made a cryptic reference in any message some days ago.

CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Director of Information, Bombay, in a communique dated October 19th says:—

"The Cinematograph Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 7th November and remain here until the 19th. The Committee will issue their Questionnaire to-day. Public Bodies, Associations and others, who wish to give evidence, should apply before the 22nd October to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, who will supply them with copies of the Questionnaire.

Public Bodies and Associations in Sind should refer to the Commissioner in Sind.

The terms of reference to the Committee are as follows:—

(1) to examine the organization and the principles and methods of the cesorship of cinematograph films in India; (2) to survey the organization for the exhibition of cinematograph films and the film producing industry in India; (3) to consider whether it is desirable that steps should be taken to encourage the exhibition of films produced within the British Empire generally and the production and exhibition of Indian films in particular; and to make recommendations.

CINEMA COMMITTEE'S QUESTIONNAIRE

PUBLIC INQUIRY TO COMMENCE IN BOMBAY

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

The Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee met again to-day with the full attendance of members, Sir Ebrahim Jaffer being also present. After discussion the Committee issued a long questionnaire containing no less than 45 questions replies to which are requested as soon as possible from the public care of the Secretary of the Committee, Home Department, Simla.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

The Committee commences enquiry in public at Bombay from 7th November till the 18th after which it proceeds to Lahore for sittings from 20th to 27th. Leaving Lahore on the 27th it reaches Peshawar the next day for a halt till the 2nd December. It reaches Lucknow on the 4th December and halts there till the 8th. It will then proceed to Patna. Leaving Patna on the 10th, the Committee arrives in Calcutta on the 11th and holds enquiry till the 23rd before dispersing for Xmas holidays. The Committee reassembles in Madras on the 5th January 1928 and holds enquiry till the 12th and sails for Rangoon where it reaches on the 16th January. Sailing from Rangoon the Committee returns via Calcutta to Nagpur where it reaches on the 30th January, and leaving Nagpur on the 2nd February it reaches Delhi on the 3rd February.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar before starting public enquiry in Bombay proceeds from here to Madras where he will stay from 24th to 30th October and go to Delhi for two days.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following are the more important of the questions issued by the Committee showing the trend and scope of the enquiry and what kind of information is sought from the public.

What classes of film are most popular with the Indian audience and generally in India?

Are Indian produced films depicting Indias life readily available to exhibitors; if so are they popular and of good quality?

Would films of Indian life with scenes depicting stories from nations, literature be more popular with Indian audiences than the prevalent western films. If you are not satisfied with the present condition of the industry in this country what are the main difficulties besetting the industry?

AMUSEMENT TAX AND CUSTOMS TARIFF.

To what extent is the amusement tax a handicap to the exhibitor and how does the present customs tariff on the imported films affect the exhibitors?

Are conditions in India favourable to a

(Continued on next page.)

PANDIT MALAVIYA INVITED?

VICEREGAL INTERVIEWS ON NOV. 5.

PURPOSE STILL VEILED IN MYSTERY

BENARES, Oct. 19.

It is reliably understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is one of those invited to meet his Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi in the first week of Novemer. The interviews, it is believed, are fixed for the 5th November.

To a Free Press representative who approached him for more enlightenment, Pandit Malaviya declined to give any information as to the likely object of the conversations. Statutory commission, it is considered, would more likely be the subject of conversations than the question of community.—Free Press.

STATEMENT CONFIRMED

DELHI, October 19.

Confirmation is available of the statement that Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar are among those who have been invited to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Delhi early November.—Free Press.

80,000 MINERS STRIKE IN GERMANY.

DEMAND FOR 10 P. C. WAGE INCREASE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—A strike of 80,000 miners has begun in Halle District where the miners demand a ten per cent. increase in wages. —Reuter's Special.

SUBASH RE-ENTERS PUBLIC LIFE

RECEPTION AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Calcutta this morning by the Shillong mail and was accorded an enthusistic reception at the Sealdah station by the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee headed by Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, Dr. Dasgupta, Mr. Purshottam Roy and a number of friends and admirers.

On alighting, Mr. Subash who looked much improved in health was garlanded amidst shouts of 'Bande Mataram.' This reception, it is understood, marks Mr. Subash's first entrance into public life after incarceration.—Free Press.

AEROPLANE TO DISTRIBUTE "FORWARD."

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Baby aeroplane 'Avrounquote' which had a successful trial flight recently will start from Dum Dum this evening and it is stated will carry copies of "Forward" for distribution in the chief cities of Behar and U. P.—Free Press.

ALLEGED ANTI-SEMITISM

SENSATIONAL MURDER CASE

PROF. EINSTEIN TO APPEAR AS WITNESS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Paris.—Alleged anti-Semitism is the chief issue in the cause celebre which has opened in a crowded court of the Seine Assizes where a Russian Jew but naturalised Frenchman Sewarz Bart is charged with murdering Petlura, Hetman of Ukraine in May, 1926, when he shot him down remorselessly firing seven shots from an automatic. Scharz Bart declared that he killed Petlura owing to his anti-Semitic atrocities. The prosecution contend that Petlura did his best to prevent pogroms and allege that Sewarz Bart is a tool of Moscow. It is proposed to call a host of witnesses including Professor Einstein and Maxim Gorky. The Russian, Ukrainian and Yiddish interpreters have been retained in view of polyglot character of the witnesses. Schwarz Bart replying to the President who pointed out that it was said that Petlura was a friend of the Jews declared that Petlura was as fond of the Jews as Haman and Titus were. He sent them to Heaven. He ordered pogroms and then like Pontius Pilate washed his hands off them. It was mentioned that Schwarz Bart won Crois de Guerre fighting in the French Foreign Legion during the war. The police testified to his conduct in Paris after the war as irreproachable. Schwarz Bart had been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Vienna in 1908 as anarchist. He denied that he ever served in the Red Russian army.—Reuter's Special.

STATUE OF COOCH BEHAR'S MAHARANEE.

GAEKWAR COMMISSIONS YOUNG EUROPEAN SCULPTOR TO EXECUTE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has cabled commissioning the young sculptor Maurice Lambert to execute the statue of the Maharanee of Cooch Behar.—Reuter's Special.

MR. A. J. COOK REFUSED PASSPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. A. J. Cook has been refused visa by the Polish Government to attend the Executive of the Miners' International at Warsaw. The British Foreign Office has refused to intervene.—Reuter's Special.

TO HIMALAYAS AND ARCTIC.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS OF 1928

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Milan.—A meeting in City Hall discussed plans of two scientific expeditions in 1928, one to the Himalayas organised by the Milan Section of the Italian Alpine Club, and the other to the Arctic by General Nobile.—Reuter's Special.

LET INDIA BE GRANTED INDEPENDENCE

NO POSSIBLE HARM TO BRITAIN

BUT MUCH TO GAIN THEREBY

MR. R. MACDONALD'S MUSINGS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

A special cable to "Forward" says that, writing on "Nationality" in the "Daily Herald," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says that the moral justification that has always been made for the existence of the British Empire amongst subject people has been that "we are training them for self-Government. Most typical of that is our Indian Empire." Proceeding, he says: "Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from independence. Let independence be granted. India can receive little more benefit from our paternal rule. As a part of the self-governing Commonwealths that compose the backbone of our Empire, it will have much to gain. But it must be there on equal terms."—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19

The moral justification that has always been made for the existence of our Empire amongst the subject people has been that we are training them for self-Government says Mrl. Ramsay MacDonald writing on Nationality" in the "Daily Herald" according to a "Forward" special cable. Most typical of that, continues Mr. MacDonald, is our Indian Empire. Thousand and one reasons are given for just a little more tutelage. The family is a complex one. The world upon which it is to issue is dangerous one The children are not as grateful as we should like them to be and so on. Now plain practical commonsense should come to our rescue. The time will never come, when we can say everything is alright. Nobody can imagine that any harm will come from Independence. Let Independence be granted. India can receive little more benefit from our paternal rule as part of self-Governing Commonwealth that compose the backbone of the Empire. It will have much to gain. But it must be there on equal terms. It may still have a good deal to learn, but its great master and instructor has now to be its own experience. The time has come for us to take that step.—Free Press.

FALLACY OF RETRENCHMENT

OFFICIAL PRETENTIONS EXPOSED

WANTED: INVESTIGATION BEFORE ACTION

REJOINDER TO GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 17.

The President, Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, has issued the following rejoinder to the Government of India's recent Communique on the situation at Kharagpur:—

The Government communique on Railway retrenchment policy and Khargpur situation takes one entirely by surprise. From a comparison of this with the B. N. Railway Agent's communique published on the same day, it is evident that the Government entirely relied on the Agent's version and hurriedly issued their communique.

MAN POWER AND MACHINES.

The Raven Committee Report, whose recommendations the Government of India say it is their declared policy to give effect to, is a public document and the Government's statements based on that can be easily verified. The question of man-power was in specific terms included in the subject matter of enquiry referred to the Committee and nowhere within the whole report have the Committee called for any retrenchment of this kind. No one objects to the introduction of modern machinery for efficient and economic production, but the Public are entitled to protest if thousands of labourers are turned out before the arrival of any modern machinery and before a comparative examination is made of the man-power it needs as against that of old machines. The consequence of such a hasty act will be, that experienced workmen will unnecessarily be sent home and raw hands will have to be recruited to re-man the shops. The correct way of determining the reduction of workshops hands would be by a carefully and exactly drawn up statement of the needs of each new machine as compared with the needs of the old discarded ones.

EXCESSIVE LABOUR FORCE?

It is stated that the Chief Mechanical Engineer of Kharagpur has held since 1925 that Labour Force was excessive and pleaded it was impossible to take immediate action on account of unrest at Kharagpur these two years. The B. N. Railway Administration in the workshops has not been a very popular one and hundreds of workmen every year have been leaving the shops. Without taking any unpopular step the Administration could have easily reduced the numbers to the required extent by not filling up the vacancies. But on the other hand we find the net strength has been systematically increased by the Chief Mechanical Engineer The total strength of Labour Force of the Loco, Carriage and Wagon Shops at Kharagpur was 10,488 at the beginning of 1925 and 10,909 at the beginning of 1926 and 11,100 at the end of April 1927. It is evident from these figures that the Chief Mechanical Engineer, who the Government assert, was systematically complaining from 1925 that Labour Force was excessive, has been acting in a manner diametrically opposed to his assertions and was not only filling up all the large number of casual vacancies year after year, but was also increasing the total number. What might be the number of casual vacancies can be easily seen from the following figures:

The net total strength at the end of April 1927 was 11,100 and the net strength at the end of August 1927 was 10,470. Thus within four months the net strength decreased by 630 of which 178 is reported to be covered by discharges Hence in 4 months normal vacancies of a casual nature were 452 and therefore at this rate would come up to 1,356 per year. So it may be roughly taken that casual vacancies would normally be 100 a month on the average.

MISREPRESENTATION BY GOVT.

If the Chief Mechanical Engineer really felt that man-force was excessive, he could have easily reduced within these two years and nine months from 1-1-1925 the strength of the shops by 3,300. and this he could have done without facing the least odium or unpleasantness. But his policy seems to be entirely different from his protestations. For, from the list of newly employed (so far as the Union has been able to collect information) not less than 353 were newly entertained merely in the Wagon Shops between 1-1-1927 and 29-7-27, let alone the Loco and Carriage Shops. Evidently the Government of India are kept entirely in the dark as regards these transactions and have been led to issue this communique on incomplete information by a misrepresentation that reduction was delayed by labour disputes, communal riots and strikes.

NO NEED FOR RETRENCHMENT.

There is no need at all for retrenchment. But even if it is presumed that the Agent rightly finds a necessity for it, the statistics quoted in the communique do not support his case. The Lahore workshops are selected for comparison with Kharagpur workshops. Comparisons in such cases are very difficult to make and ratios often give absurd results. The real efficiency of a Railway workshop is to be judged from the cost of engine mile and gross ton mile rates of repairs and these as per the Railway Board's Report of 1925-26 (Vo. II Page 141) are greatly in favour of the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The engine mile-rate on the Bengal Nagpur Railway is Rs. 0.16 as against Rs. Rs. 2.21 on the North Western Railway while the 1,000 gross ton mile rate on the Bengal Nagpur Railway is Rs. 0.37 as against of North Western Railway. Thus it is evident the undermanning of North Western Railway has highly reduced the economic efficiency of its workshops. Further the Raven Committee's Report (Para 127) says the average annual cost of repairs per locomotive on the North Western Railway is Rs. 7,584 out of which the wages amount to Rs. 3,801; whereas the cost under wages in Bengal Nagpur Railway is Rs. 2,335 out of Rs. 4,239. Even the Bengal Nagpur Railway Budget estimated for 1925-26 shows the cost of repairs to be Rs. 4,567 out of which wages amount to Rs. 2,055. Thus the plea of over-manning fails when economic efficiency is taken into consideration.

But taking the figures for what they are worth, the Bengal Nagpur Railway has 903 locomotives and the strength of labour in Loco Workshops in April 1927 works up to 6.4 per unit. On the same proportion as North Western Railway the number of workmen should be 4,137 i.e. 1,619 less than those employed in April 1927. Carriages of Bengal Nagpur Railway number 1,715 and wagons 26,031 and workmen proportionate to the North Western Railway should be 4,955 or 386 less than the actuals in April 1927. So the proportionate figure for Kharagpur as judged by the North Western Railway standard comes to 9,095 and not to 7,000. Thus judging by the North Western Railway standard the necessary reduction based on April figure comes up to 2,005 and not 4,000. As from the Government communique the reductions that are to be made in the course of the next two or three years are to be 50 per cent. of this the retrenchment to be attempted at present comes up to 1,0003 or, in other words, the actual strength after the present retrenchment may be kept up at 10,095. The actual strength of the workshops at the end of August was 10,470; and hence only 375 need be settled up. But the rates of wages differ on the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the North Western Railway and if higher wages mean greater efficiency, the North Western Railway men who are paid better should be capable of turning out more work.

ERRONEOUS STEP.

The figures which are given in the last two paragraphs show that since 305 are voluntarily resigned accepting the terms of the Agent, only 70 remain to be retrenched. The Superintendented and the normal vacancies that arise in a month easily come up to the figure. The contemplated future reduction, which on investigation will certainly be found unnecessary, can very well be carried on by not filling the vacancies that might arise during the course of the next year. The erroneous step that is now being taken of carrying the compulsory retrenchment of 1,250 would soon lead to fresh recruitments of raw hands to the regret of the Administration.

REDUCING MANUFACTURING WORK

However much the Government may assert that the Bengal Nagpur Railway Administration was not anxious to cut down the number of workmen at Kharagpur for reasons unconnected with efficient work, the public cannot be convinced of this in the face of the documents that were placed by Dewan Chaman Lal on the table of the Legislative Assembly at Simla. In those documents, Sir T. R. Wynne betrays the anxiety to find some good reasons for reducing the number of men to avoid the charge of victimisation, and positively says that the line he thinks the Railway ought to take is to reduce their manufacturing work giving it out on contract to private firms and give this as the reason why the Railway are making large reductions. So early as the 3rd of May 1927 the Chief Mechanical Engineer says (in one of the same set of documents) that they were already arranging contracts for manufacture of substantial quantities of material with Engineering firms like Angus, Jeasops, Indian Standard Wagon Co., and they have specifications and conditions of contract practically for all regular pur-

(Continued on next page.)

ANOTHER SURPRISE FROM MADRAS

CONGRESS PARTY LEADER PARELYS WITH GOVT.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION WITHDRAWN IN COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

When the Madras Legislative Council reassembled this morning, Mr Swami Venkatachalam Chetty proved that the ruling on the propriety of a motion for adjournment of the consideration of any particular demand for grants, which the President had deferred giving till to-day, need not be given, as he and the Government had come to an understanding, whereby the latter had agreed to take up all motions for supplementary grants on the 31st October.

Having withdrawn his amendment for adjournment of consideration of the first supplementary demand under the head Minor Irrigation Works, which had evoked a heated debate yesterday, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty then moved for the adjournment of the consideration of all demands till the 31st October, and that, in the meanwhile, the Finance Committee should enquire into, and report on the policy underlying the appropriation of provincial contributions remitted by the Government of India, by the Madras Government. The motion was carried.

Mr. Cotterell, Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department, introduced a Bill to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act of 1918, in which milk is defined as a normal clean secretion drawn from the udder of a healthy cow or buffalo. —A. P.

SUBBARAYAN-PANAGAL POURPARLERS

PROPOSED COALITION WITH JUSTICE PARTY

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The Associated Press understands that at a meeting of the Independent Party of the Madras Legislative Council, held last night, the question was raised whether there was any truth in the report that the Hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, Chief Minister, was negotiating with the Raja of Panagal, for a coalition with the Justice Party. The Chief Minister is understood to have replied that while undoubtedly he had conversations with the Raja Sahab on the subject, no definite understanding had been reached. He also assured the Party that no decision would be taken without the Party's knowledge and approval. It appears that the proposal for a Coalition such as that proposed did not find favour with the majority of members present.

It is further understood that it was stated at the meeting that the Ministry would stand or fall together, and that, therefore, no question of discriminating between one Minister and another would arises.—A. P.

SPLIT AMONG MADRAS SWARAJISTS

LEADER'S ATTEMPTS AT ADJUSTMENT

MADRAS, October 19.

The situation arising out of the secession from the Swarajya Party of a few Swarajists, led by Mr. Muthaiya Mudaliar, and the formation of a new party, to be known as the Congress Nationalists Party, formed the subject of long discussion among the Swarajists, who met at a party dinner last night. A number of seceders were also present. They took the opportunity to explain themselves and criticised what they described as the "unfair attitude" of the orthodox Swarajists on certain questions on which, under the existing state of affairs, they considered that no compromise was possible.

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, the leader of the Congress Party said that the differences were not so great or so serious as to preclude the possibility of an amicable adjustment, and in any case, did not certainly justify the "drastic" departure contemplated. He appealed to the seceders to abandon the idea of forming a new party.

Mr. Swami Venkatachelam Chetty told a representative of the Associated Press that discussion on the subject would be resumed at a luncheon party this afternoon, and he is personally optimistic about the result.—A. P.

BOMBS DISCOVERED

POLICE SUSPICIOUS ABUOT MR SHARMA

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.

The police raided yesterday the house of Mr. Mangal Deo Sharma, formerly editor of "The Vartaman," on a search warrant issued by the District Magistrate. It is alleged that the police suspected that Mr. Sharma had in his house bombs and other lethal weapons. In the search nothing, it is stated, was found.

Mr. Sharma at present is working on the staff of "Madhuri" a monthly vernacular magazine.

Simultaneously it is reported the police raided some houses at Cawnpore where it is stated they discovered some bombs and explosives.--Free Press.

POLISH LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 19.

New York.—The American portion of the Polish loan has been largely over-subscribed.—Reuter's Special.

THE SUPREME NEED

HOUSE CONSTRUCTION IN FLOODED AREAS

MR. ANDREWS' ADVOCACY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18

Mr. C. F. Andrews in an interview stated that there was a common agreement between Government officials and voluntary workers that over the whole area affected by the floods in Orissa on both sides of the Baitarani River, 30,000 families had been rendered homeless and nearly 70,000 houses had been destroyed. It was unanimously agreed that Government relief needed supplementing by public charity.

Mr. Andrews further stated that now a supreme effort was needed for house reconstruction, at least another lakh of rupees would be needed from the public. If it were possible to reach two lakhs instead of one, then the house rebuilding programme among the poorest of the poor would be more thorough and efficient.—A.P.

CONFERENCE ON TRADE BARRIERS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Geneva.—The International Conference on Trade Barriers concluded general discussion on the preliminary Draft Agreement prepared by the League Economic Committee. Consensus of opinion favoured the adoption of the Convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The first article of the Draft Agreement provides, subject to certain exceptions that the contracting States

PASSPORT REFUSE

CAWNPORE, October 19.

The Local Government has refused to give a passport to Mr. Hasrat Mohani for Moscow.—A. P.

shall undertake within six months to abolish all such prohibitions and restrictions.—Reuter.

AIM OF THE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The "Diplomatic Conference" at Geneva is the outcome of the World Economic Conference held six months ago which passed a series of resolutions dealing with the impediments to international trade, but the decisions have no executive force. The present Conference aims at giving them practical effect by drafting the convention provided with the reservations for the "abolition of prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports." The Conference will not deal with tariffs at this stage. It will first tackle the disorganisation of markets owing to many hampering restrictions which have grown up after the War.—Reuter.

REVISION OF RUBBER RESTRICTION EXPORT ASSESSMENTS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Kuala Lumpur.—A meeting here, presided over by the Governor, has decided, subject to the confirmation by the Secretary of State, to revise the rubber restriction export assessments to the basis of tapping on each third day instead of on alternate days. It is expected that the effect will be a reduction by fifteen per cent. in the Malayan exportable allowance.—Reuter's Special.

(Kuala Lumpur is a port in Selangor, in the Malay Peninsula.)

THE SPINNERS' FEDERATION

PRIVATE MEETING OF JOINT-COMMITTEE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A private meeting to-day of the Joint Committee of the Spinners' Federation and Cottonyarn Association appointed a small sub-committee to interview the dissentients in the ballot and the abstainers, the latter numbering about 15 per cent The Committee adjourned for a week.--Reuter.

NOTORIOUS OIL LEASES

MINISTER OF INTERIOR PLACED ON TRIAL

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Washington.—For the Second time within the year, Mr. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, has been placed on trial in connection with the notorious oil leases granted to Harry Sinclair on the Teapot dome estate in Wyoming.

In the previous trial Mr. Fall was charged with criminal conspiracy and the jury disagreed.

The new case opened yesterday against Fall and Sinclair following the recent action of the Supreme Court setting aside Sinclair's leases, the Court holding that the contract was made by Fall without lawful authority.

The case was formally opened by the Government Counsel arguing that secrecy and favouritism were tantamount to conspiracy to defraud Government. The defending counsel replied that there were no requirements in law under which Fall was obliged to dispose of the leases by competitive bids.—Reuter.

FALLACY OF RETRENCHMENT

(Continued from Previous Page.)

chases in India. He further says that this measure will indicate another means of rendering themselves rather more independent of local labour. The public are now glad to learn that the Government are in a position to assure that no such contracts are however made. For the Raven Committee Report definitely states (para 380) that the cheapest among tenders received in certain cases from local Engineering Firms was much higher than the cost of manufacture in the shops and after making an allowance for all items of cost, the Railway rates are cheaper than those quoted by the lowest tenderer by 11.8 to 34.2 per cent.

Another of the set of the documents presented by Dewan Chaman Lal to the Assembly clearly shows that on 1st of March and 17th August 1927 the responsible officers of the Railway more correctly estimated the needed reduction of hands, for they kept the necessary figure of workmen required for the present at 10,000 and needed only a reduction of 608. and these figures were more approximate to the figures arrived at in previous paras. While thanking the Government for their promise to appoint a Committee to investigate retrenchment problems, it may be frankly be stated that the committee would not command the country's confidence to the extent, it should, unless organised labour is properly represented thereon.

Since Government promise investigation of unfair treatmest and victimisation by this committee, complaints of that nature need not be referred to here. As the Agent wrote to the Union in his letter No. 17056 dated 16th September 1927 that the Administration had no intention whatsoever of withdrawing notices of discharge or modifying the present proposals and that, therefore, no question was outstanding for settlement in this connection, the Union could make no representation to him.

RETRENCHMENT--NOT SOUND POLICY.

After all retrenchment is not economically a sound proposition, and the Government have already found it so when reorganising the Telegraph Department. By raising a strong feeling against their policy of retrenchment, the Railway Adminstration have kept their shops idle for more than a month and have paid for no work about 4 lakhs of rupees a month. Besides this, by compulsorily retiring men under 15 years service they have incurred an expenditure of more than Rs. 80,000 under gratuity and bonus. All this, would have been enough to keep the retrenched heads on, till their absorption in normal vacancies; and that too with the advantage of having maximum productive work and no unpleasantness.

The Governmest announce that the reductions are to be effected in the near future on other railways as well as further reductions in Kharagpur, and consider it desirable that this question should be investigated by the Committee which they are appointing. It is a matter of surprise that the Government who realise this necessity only because of strong representation on behalf of the Kharagpur workshops should not consider that the present retrenchment also should be investigated into before it is given effect to. The Committee may very well commence their work immediately at Kharagpur, asking the Agent in the meanwhile to suspend his retrenchment orders pending their investigation. In the previous paragraphs sufficient reasons have been given to show that the retrenchment at Khargpur on the present scale is unnecessary and injurious to efficient accept the rontentios st once, they may surely realise that there is reasonable contention which requires careful investigation.--A. P.

KHARGPUR WORKERS' GRIM STRUGGLE

RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

KHARAGPUR, Oct. 19.

Preparations are being continued vigorously to continue the workers struggle. Over 30 workers have gone out on the lines of different railways and also to Jamalpur in order to canvass support amongst Railwaymen all over, so that if necessary a general strike may be launched and maintained effectively. Mr. Giri. Mr. Ramalingam, Mr. Andrews and others have gone on a tour on the East Coast line and return on the 28th to attend the All-India Railwaymen's Federation Special Conference which meets on the 29th. Over 50 delegates are coming from the different provinces. Telegrams of sympathy and promises of support are also being received from all quarters in a liberal measure. —Free Press.

ONE DAY'S WAGES TO COMRADES

S. I. R. WORKMEN'S RESOLVE

NEGAPATAM, Oct. 18.

The South Indian Railway employees at a meeting resolved to contribute one day's wages for relieving the distress among Kharagpur railwaymen in addition to Rs. 400 already sent.—A. P.

The Congress Reception Committee announce that Diwali collections for the Congress will commence on Saturday.—Free Press.

CONGRESS UNITY CONFERENCE

TO MEET AT CALCUTTA ON 27TH

MADRAS, October 19.

The General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee notifies that the Unity Conference of Hindu, Muslim and other leaders convened by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, meets at the Albert Hall, Calcutta on the evening of the 27th.

The Congress working committee meets at the same place in the morning of the 28th and the All-India Congress Committee meets at 4-30 p.m. on the 28th at the same place.—Free Press.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HINDU SOCIETY

EQUALITY AND BROTHERHOOD SHOULD FROM BASIS

CALCUTTA, October 19.

Speaking this evening at the Albert Hall on Hindu consciousness, under the presidency of Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Bhai Paramanand said that as long as the Hindu society was not built up completely on a new basis of equality and brotherhood, it was not possible to make Hindus a nation worthy of achieving Swaraj in this country.

He critisised the policy of Congress leaders and that of Government giving concessions to Muslims and said that due to that mentality, the movement for building up a common nationality had failed. While Hindus were trying to build it up, Muslims were looking to communal interests.

Bhai Paramanand added that the Hindu

TRANSVAAL INDIANS REJOIN CONGRESS

KIMBERLEY CAPE, Oct. 19.
(Through I. I. C. A.)

The Committee of the British Indian Association Transvaal decided to rejoin the Congress at a stormy meeting. A mass meeting was convened to confirm the resolution.

movement did not stand for communalism It was on the other hand an antidote to communalism.—Free Press.

SWARAJIST M, L. C.'S. LUNCHON

MADRAS, October 19.

Nothing resulted at this afternoon's luncheon of few Swarajist M. L. C.'s except the acceptance of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's invitation to tea at 5-30 p.m. on Friday when discussions between the orthodox Swarajists and the new section will probably be resumed.—A. P.

KEEP IN VIEW NATIONAL UPLIFT

MINISTER DESHMUKH DEPRECATE COMMUNAL ACTIVITIES

AMRAOTI, October 18.

The Hon. Mr. Deshmukh, Minister to the C. P. Government, who is on an official tour in Berar, visited Amraoti on the 18th when he was presented with an address by the Berar Maratha Samaj. In the course of his reply Mr. Deshmukh deprecated activities conducted on communal lines as based on a narrow communal outlook, and desired the workers of the Maratha Samaj to keep in view the work of naional rather than communal uplift. The Amraoti Camp Municipality also presented an address to the Minister. Mr. Deshmukh had interviews with numerous local officials and non-officials. On the 18th morning the Minister proceeded to Ellichpur by motor where he is paying a visit to the Vidarba Mills.—A. P.

LAXMI COTTON MILL CASE

SUKUMAR LAHIRI RELEASED ON BAIL

CALCUTTA, October 19.

Sukumar Lahiri, Corporation Councillor and brother of Mr. B. K. Lahiri who was wanted by the C.I.D. in connection with what is known as the Bengal Lakshmi Cotton Mills case in one of which Mr. B. K. Lahiri and Mr. B. N. Banerjee have already been sent up and in the other in which Hari Bullabh Das and B. K. Lahiri were alleged to have been concerned, surrendered himself to the Police to-day and was released on bail.—Free Press.

TWO MORE MINISTERS FOR BENGAL

CALCUTTA, October 19.

In forecasting the appointment of two additional ministers, a local vernacular paper mentions the names of Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi ex-Minister and the Rajah of Santosh. Council President as ministers and of Mr. Altaf Ali and Mr. Srisnandi of Cossimbazar, as Council Secretaries.—Free Press.

POET'S HOME-COMING

TO SAIL FROM PENANG TO-DAY

CALCUTTA, October 18.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore will sail for India from Penang, says a cable received at Calcutta, by s. s. "Awamaru", on the 19th instant. He visited Siam after finishing his tour in Java.—Free Press.

KARACHI, October 19.

The Karachi Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber have nominated Mr. Narottam Morarji as the Employers' delegate to the next International Labour Conference.—Free Press.

CHECK ON CHINESE DUMPING

TESTIMONY TO WISDOM OF YARN DUTY

NECESSITY OF DEVELOPING EXPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

What is considered a striking testimony to the wisdom of increased duty against yarn imports is borne by the statistics of Indian imports and exports of yarn for nine months ending 30th September 1927.

India exported 18 million lbs. of yarn to China during the calendar year 1926. But during the nine months ending September 1927, the export is non existent while the Chinese have succeeded in selling in the Indian market 5 millions lbs. more of 31 to 40 counts of grey singles yarn than during last year. A loss of export market for 10 million lbs. and additional imports of 4 million lbs., it is calculated, involves on the Indian Spinning Mills the strain of losing about 15 million lbs market.

Although no statistics are available of the imports of yarn after the imports of yarn after the imposition of increased yarn duty, it is believed that atleast a temporary check has been put to the dumping of Chinese yarn at prices over 25 per cent. cheaper than what it costs Indian mills.—Free Press

STEADY RISE IN BRITISH IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Oct. 19.

Imports of piecegoods into India continue to record a steady rise to the discomfiture of Indian mills. Statistics for nine months ending September 1927 show an increase of 61 million yards in the imports over the figures for the corresponding period in the last year.

Britain retains the bulk of the trade, imports from Great Britain recording a rise of 37 million yards over the last year's figures. Indian exports record an increase of one million yards emphasising once again the importance to Indian mills of developing export markets.--Free Press.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY?

(Continued from Previous Page.)

development of the Indian film producing industry on a large scale. If so for what reasons, and how would you supply any deficiency?

Do you consider that suitable Government action, whether legislative or administrative, may be effective incentive to private enterprise for film production?

Do you approve of the suggestion that a state agency should be created to undertake the management of the film industry as a monopoly so as to ensure production and exhibition of films conforming to the moral standards, provide centralised neutral distributing agency and furnish a fair market and inaugrate use of teaching and propaganda films and generally improve the conditions of film industry in all its aspects.

Should India participate in the policy outlined in the resolution of the Imperial Conference to give some measure of encouragement to the British Empire films. Would such participation be against the development of Indian film industry and improve the the standard of western films shown in India?

PROHIBITING CHILDREN FROM VISITING CINEMAS?

Touching the social aspects and control the committee has issued over twenty questions. Among them are: Do you consider the differences in social customs and outlook between the west and the east necessitate special consideration in censorship of films? Should care be taken in censoring films likely to offend the religious susceptibilities? Is it a fact that films representing western life are generally unintelligible to an uneducatd Indian or are largely misunderstood by him? Do you know of the films exhibited abroad which have a tendency to misrepresent the Indian civilisation? Are you in favour of prohibiting all children below a certain age from visiting the cinemas? If so what age do you suggest. Do you advocate replacement of the present Provincial Board of Censors by a single central board; if so with what constitution and where? Should some control be exercised by the Government over the film production; if so what nature?—A. P.

CINEMA COMMITTEE STARTS WORK

RANGACHARIAR'S ANXIOUS EXPLANATIONS

SIMLA, October 18.

The Indian Cinematograph Enquiry Committee held its first sitting to-day when the draft questionnaire was examined prior to issue. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Chairman, Col. Crawford, Mr. Neogy, Mr. Green and Mr. Coatman members, were present, Sir Ebrahim Jaffer being the only absent members.

Mr. Rangachariar in his preliminary remarks pointed out that the Committee's task had been rendered difficult in a misunderstanding of its scope and also by an atmosphere of prejudice and unfounded suspicion. Reference had been made in the press that the Committee had been called upon to find ways and means firstly for tightening censorship thereby helping the British industry against American competition. Secondly for keeping the Whiteman's prestige and glamour in the eye of the Oriental and lastly for introducing British preference. Mr. Rangachariar assured the public that the sole object of the Committee was an unbiased examination of the persistent allegations of laxity of censorship and the consequent evil effect of certain films, encouragement of the indigenous film industry especially in view of the mass of material afforded by Indian history and literature and incidentily the consideration of Imperial Conference's resolution regarding exhibition within the Empire of Empire films.—A. P.

NO REPRESENTATION ON CINEMA COMMITTEE

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, President of the Cinema Committee, who was written to by the Bombay Cinema Trades Association asking for representation on the Committee has informed the Association that the Government of India have decided not to include trade repreesntatives on the Committee.

The Association is requested to give the Cinema Committee all assistance and information they possess when the Committee meets in Bombay during the first week of November.

At a meeting of the Association held yesterday the Government decision as embodied in the communication of Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar was considered and it was decided to approach the Government of Bombay for the questionnaire issued by the Cinema Committee.—Free Press.

INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN BRITAIN

SIR A. MOND'S SCHEME

PROPOSED CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Rugby.—The meeting of representatives of capital and labour which was held yesterday in London under the presidency of the Lord Mayor to discuss informally the question of industrial peace was of a stimulating character. On both sides speeches were made favouring better relations between employers and employed. They included a notable contribution by Sir Alfred Mond head of the big chemical combine. He urged the establishment of a league of industrial peace on the same lines as the League of Nations. It is now announced that this meeting is to be followed by a larger conference of captains of industry and trade union representatives and that Sir A. Mond will probably preside. It is hoped that the exchange of views at the conference may result in some steps being taken towards establishing the suggested league of industrial peace. It is understood that Sir Josiah Stamp President of the London Midland and Scottish Railway whose plea for co-operation has led to several important conferences between railway trade union leaders and those engaged in directing railway policy will attend. Coalowners will send a representative and so will other important industries. Railway mining steel and other trade unions will send delegates.—B. O. W.

SPECIAL ORGANISING OFFICER

MR OZA'S APPOINTMENT BY E. AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS

NAIROBI, Oct. 1, 1927,
(By Mail.)

At the request of the Executive of the East African Indian National Congress, Mr. U. K. Oza has accepted the work of special organising officer of the Congress for one year and has issued a manifesto appealing for support and co-opertion of the Indian Community.—Free Press.

SPOTTED FEVER IN BUKHAREST

INFANT KING REMOVED TO CARPATHIANS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Berlin.—Outbreak of the spotted fever in Bukharest has necessitated the removal of the infant King to the castle in Carpathians. The first case of the disease occurred in the Royal Palace at Sinaia and the disease spread to a number of children in Bukharest and other parts of the country. —Reuter.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

SIR JOHN BRUNNER RESIGNS FROM DIRECTORATE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Sir John Brunner has resigned from the directorate of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, a multimillionaire concern with which he had been closely associated since its inception. The reasons of the resignation have not been divulged and Sir John Brunner declines to make a statement.

The Secretary of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, states that the reasons are personal, but there is no question, as far as the Company is concerned, of disagreement between Sir John Brunner and his colleagues.—Reuter

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TRANSLATE WORDS INTO ACTION

NEED OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIM GIRLS

PRESIDENT'S STIRRING ADDRESS

POONA, October 18.

The following are the extracts from the presidential address delivered by Nawab Begum Mumtaz Yarud Dowlah Saheba who presided over the second sessions of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference held at Haroon Hall, Poona on Monday:

The object of this Conference to attend which you have taken the trouble to come from distant places, is to obey the Divine command which enjoined on Muslims.

We have gathered here to consider proposals relating to the education of women but, before explaining my views I beg leave to thank Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer and Lady Jaffer, whose untiring efforts are responsible for many a successful conference held in this city; and this Conference also is the result of their efforts.

This City is famous for its educational institutions especially the Women's University which has very much enhanced the the public regard for the city.

It is true that the Muslim Ladies of this city as well as the city of Bombay are making progress in education to some extent; but we must study the progress which we make in comparison with that made by the other communities; and for this, it is necessary to take to reading newspapers. But we are unable, at present, to understand what is going on in Conferences like this; and we also know how difficult it is for us to read newspapers. It will be well if women as well as men turn their attention to reading good newspapers. By this we shall be able to understand what is going in the world and how the other communities are making progress by leaps and bounds.

DIVINE COMMAND ON PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

I will be excused if I say that we have not acquired the habit of turning our words into action. In the Conference we pass resolutions and pride ourselves as though we have reached the highest stage of our progress. May I ask, my dear sisters, to judge yourselves whether it is the way to attain success. On this occasion, I recapitulate what I had said in the All-India Ladies' Conference at Aligarh. The greatest difficulty which hinders our progress is the habit of not putting our words into practice and this we go on doing without any hesitation. I do not mean by this that one should not hold Conferences and make speeches or pass resolutions: but on the contrary I do recommend that these things are necessary for our success to some extent but this will not lead to complete success. We should after departing from this place try to carry out the resolution we framed and adopted here. The Divine command prohibits us from speaking that which we cannot put into practice. Every year we gather to discuss the question of the education of Muslim women but we never see what we have achieved in performing our duties towards our children and all those with whom we are concerned.

TEACH THE HOLY QUORAN.

It is a rule universally recognised that ignorance is no excuse and it is noticed that a person that plays with fire is invariably burnt. Ignorance, will, in no way improve our status; on the contrary, we mark the progress and prosperity of our children, our community, our country.

The first thing necessary in the education of Muslim women is the teaching of Quoran and this should be taught to our children. I must also draw your attention to the fact that to impress the greatness and holiness of the Quoran upon the minds of our children it should be taught with meaning.

Now looking to world education, I am sorry to say that the education of our women is ten times less than that of the women of other communities. Therefore, I strongly recommend that full advantage should be taken of the compulsory primary education and every attempt should be made to start many primary schools in each city and the course of teaching should include hygiene, nursing, cookery, etc.

I am not against higher education but it should be given after religious education. At this stage I must mention the glorious work of the Usmania University of his Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Usmanalikhan which is the source of education to the Muslim world.

CORRECT CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

It is just possible that the advantage of education may be availed by the rich ladies and the poor may also receive it free. So, it is our duty to start schools. When the Japanese ladies took it into their head to give education they at once collected Rs. 6 crores and started as many schools as they wanted. One point to which I wish to draw your attention is to make some correction in our customs and manners. We spend lots of money at the time of our marriages and funeral ceremonies which are without any use and for such things we run into debt. Instead of doing this, the money would be more profitably utilised for the spread of education. In the same way, if we spend much money on our dresses and ornaments it is useless and should be put a stop to and the money thus saved can be utilised for the education of our children.

In thanking Lady Wilson for her presence, the speaker requested her to give a little attention in carrying out the demands made and finally requested the ladies to do some practical work after departing from the Conference. More words would do nothing, she said, and she hoped that they would do some substantial work in the cause of the education of women.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER.

PUJA PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY.

COMMUNAL CONCORD IN CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Agarwal Panchayet and the Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta are to be vastly congratulated on the glorious work they have been doing for the removal of the horrible distress which the numerous poor and homeless people of Orissa are suffering. Thanks to the philanthropic activities of these two societies and also to the work of the Brahmo Samaj and Ram Krishna Society the unspeakable woes of the flood-ridden people of Orissa have to a certain extent been relieved. The lion-hearted and self-abnegating leader of Orissa, Pundit Gopabandhu Das, had come to Calcutta and by personally explaining to the above societies the state of things in his province secured their assistance. It is a feather in the cap of the Marwaris that they have organsied such philanthropic work notwithstanding their all-engrossing worq of trade and commerce. It is hoped that the noble lead of the Marwari community would inspire the Bhatias and Cutchis of Calcutta who are making plenty of money here.

SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR.

The situation in Kharagpur is going from bad to worse. The sight of about 15,000 unemployed workers including a large number of women going in a dumb procession which is more eloquent of their dire distress than anything else can be better imagined than described. The efforts of labour leaders like Messrs. Giri and Sarkar have so far proved abortive and the rebutless attitude of the B. N. Railway authorities shows no sign of relenting. As it is Puja vacation the Swarajist leaders of Calcutta are away to their homes and elsewhere and so they have not yet been able to give the Kharagpur workers the benefit of their advice and guidance nor have the students of Calcutta been able to collect funds for those who are in the grip of starvation at Kharagpur. Kharagpur is now an all-India problem and it is hoped that the people outside Bengal will come to the assistance of the Kharagpur workers in this supreme hour of their need.

COMMUNAL CONCORD.

I am happy to note that the national Puja of the Hindus of Bengal, viz., the Durga Puja, has passed off both in Calcutta and in the mofussil without any let or hindrance, thanks to the precautionary measures adopted by the local authorities and the spirit of communal harmony which has animated both the Hindus and Mahomedans. The immersion ceremony has also passed off smoothly. The Lakshmi Puja too did not occasion any trouble at any place and the Bijoya greetings were exchanged in the rural areas between members of both the communities with an enthusiasm which is almost incredible. It seems that both these great communities, if left to themselves, can guide the vessel of state in a calm sea.

APPLICATION OF PATUAKHAL SATYAGRAH LEADER.

JUDGES ISSUE RULE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

An application was made to-day before Mr. Justice Graham and Mr. Justice Cammiade on behalf of Satiudra Nath Sen, leader of the Patuakhali Satyagraha, against an order of the Sessions Judge of Barisal directing him to execute a bond of Rs. 500 with two sureties to keep the peace for one year.

He was prosecuted on the complaint of a Police Inspector of Barisal on the ground that his campaign in favour of music past the mosque in affirmation of the Hindus right to hold religious processions with music along all public highways was likely to provoke the Mahomedans to commit a breach of the peace. Their Lordships issued a rule.—A. P.

DIVISION IN "JUSTICE" RANKS

SIR K. V. REDDI'S NEW PARTY

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The Associated Press of India is in a definite position to state that the party projected by Sir K. V. Reddy, a former Minister, as a protest against the Coimbatore resolutions which he disputed claiming to speak on behalf of "orthodox Justicites" has now been formed. The party, which will be a wing of the existing "Justice" party, will agitate for rescinding the Coimbatore resolutions and for the reorganisation of the "Justice" party on constitutional lines.

It is understood that besides those two objects there are others of a minor nature aiming at "the reorganisation of a larger body." Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi ex-Minister and Mr. C. Natesan have been elected leaders of the new party.—A. P.

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WHERE GOVT. HAS FAILED

LALAJI AND 'FOMENTORS OF DISUNION'

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S STATEMENT WELCOMED

LAHORE, Oct. 18.

In a press statement Lala Lajpatrai welcomes Hakim Ajmal Khan's condemnation of the murders and attacks that have recently taken place in the United Provinces and the Punjab and says the time has come when Hindu and Mahomedan leaders desirous of peace should dissociate themselves entirely from the fomentors of disunion and trouble on both sides. Lala Lajpatrai regrets that, while the State has taken particular care to uproot all exhibitions of sedition and provocation to sedition by means, constitutional or otherwise, it has not shown an equal zeal in suppressing all provocative causes for violence which lead to civil war.

Lala Lajpatrai who has received a telegraphic invitation from Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Congress president, regrets he cannot attend the Congress Committee meeting at Calcutta as in his opinion the proper place for such a meeting is Delhi or Lahore and the first thing for him and for the people of his way of thought is to establish an atmosphere of non-violence. As long as murderous assaults are going on, to talk of peace and unity is, to the Lala's understanding, to put the cart before the horse. The Lala asks his countrymen to carry on intensive propaganda against violence.—A. P.

LATE DR BHANDARKAR

ASHES ENSHRINED IN STOOPA

POONA, Oct. 18.

The ashes of the late Dr. Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar the venerable social and religious reformer were enshrined yesterday after a short divine service by Mr. D. G. Vaidya of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj in a stoup specially constructed for the purpose in the compound of the Poona Prarthana Samaj, following the ancient Indian custom of the Buddhistic times of preserving in stupas the relics of great men.—Free Press.

GOVT. SERVANTS AND KHADI FUNDS

QUESTIONS IN MADRASS COUNCIL

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The Madras Government's recent ban on Government servants in the matter of subscribing to the All-India Khadi Fund formed the subject of numerous supplementary questions in the Madras Council to-day.

Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, leader of the House, replying stated that the step was taken according to the Government Servants' Conduct Rules which prohibited subscriptions to political organisations. The All-India Spinners Association according to its constitution was part of the Congress organisation and as such was political in nature.

In reply to a Swarajist member who asked as to whether Government proposed to have a similar ban in connection with the Industrial Exhibition during the Congress week and whether Government was aware that His Excellency the Governor had himself donated a sum for the exhibition which included khadi, the Leader of the House stated that the matter had not yet been considered and that His Excellency the Governor did not come under the purview of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.—A. P.

ALLEGED SHORTAGE OF GOLD BARS.

COMPLAINT OF NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Information has been lodged with the Railway Police, Howrah by the National Bank of India, Calcutta, that 31 gold bars worth Rs. 20,000 were found short from a consignment sent to them. It is reported that a box said to contain 133 gold bars worth Rs. 76,000 was despatched from the Bombay office of the bank to the Calcutta office. The box was taken delivery of from parcel office, Howrah, and when brought to the Bank and opened, 31 bars were found short.—A. P.

FOREIGN PRODUCTS IN MATCH INDUSTRY

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18

Before the Tariff Board to-day representatives of the Indian Match Factory Association suggested that a discriminating excise at the rate of annas eight per gross might be imposed on products of factories financed by foreign capital.—A.P.

ALLEGED SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA.

SEVERE SENTENCES ON COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Rome.—The special military court has passed severe sentences on three Communist ex-Deputies and six other Communist prisoners who were charged with active Communist and subversive propaganda in Rome last year. Ex-Deputies Molinelli and Innamorati have been sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment, Ex-Deputy Grieco who escaped from Italy has been sentenced in default to 17 years. Ravagnan, ex-Editor of Luita, a Communist paper and three others have each been awarded eight years and six months and two others six years. These sentences are first under drastic anti-Communist laws enacted last year. The prisoners have also been heavily fined.—Reuter.

FREIGHT WAR IN CAPE TOWN

ACUTE STAGE REACHED

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Cape Town.—An acute stage has been reached in the freight war which broke out in April between the Conference Lines, of which the Union Castle Line is a leading member, and the British and Continental South African Line, which is headed by Sir Robert Thomas, a Member of the House of Commons. This is due to the Union Castle Line offering to grant shippers of wool and similar produce a rebate of 15 per cent. on the current rates provided they use exclusively the steamers of the Conference Lines.

Buyers of wool met at Port Elizabeth and strongly condemned the Conference Lines' tactics. Repercussion of the event has been felt at Roubaix, in France, where the wool importing interests have refused to sign contracts with the Conference Lines.

The Union Government has now intimated that the Union Castle Line's offer of 15 per cent. discount is a breach of law, violates the terms of the Government mail contract and threatens the possibility of giving a year's notice to terminate the contract unless the offer is withdrawn, and also of enforcing the existing legislation, enabling differentiation in harbour charges. It is surmised that the latter would consist of a surcharge equivalent to the discount offered on the shipments concerned.—Reuter's Special.

NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Oslo.—Results of elections hitherto known show that the Conservatives have lost 19 seats and Labour gained 20. A number of results are outstanding.—Reuter's Special.

EMPLOYERS' REPRESENTATIVE TO GENEVA.

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI ELECTED

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has elected Mr. Narotamdas Morarji as the representative of the employers at the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva.—A. P.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION

5 KILLED : SEVERAL INJURED

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Johannesburg.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred in the Victoria Falls power station, Brakpan. A European fitter and four natives were killed and a European fireman and several natives were injured.—Reuter.

RETURNED TO HIS JOB

PRESIDENT PATEL VISITS MORE VILLAGES

NADIADD, Oct. 18.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel returned to Nadiad on Sunday the 16th. On the 17th afternoon Mr. Patel visited Manjipura and Alajada villages in the Kaira District, which have been completely destroyed by the floods. The villagers represented to Mr. Patel the urgent necessity of a bridge over the river Shedhi which would provide convenient communication to about twenty villages on the opposite side of the river.

Mr. Patel will visit the village of Dakor on the 19th.—A. P.

AWAKENING OF THE YOUTH

REQUISITION TO HOLD A YOUTH CONGRESS

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

An influentially signed requisition has been sent for holding a Youth Congress in Madras and attempts are being made to include in it all Youth Leagues irrespective of communal nomenclature.—A. P.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW NATIONALIST MINISTRY FORMED

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Sydney.—A new Nationalist Ministry has been formed in New South Wales with Mr. Bavin as Premier and Colonial Treasurer and Mr. Boyce as Attorney-General.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD'S NEW PRESIDENT

DOULATRAM OR VALLABHBHAI

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

The ensuing election of the president of the Ahmedabad Municipality is the absorbing topic of discussion in Ahmedabad.

The Government list issued yesterday does not contain the name of Mr. Mulchand Shah who had declared his candidature for the office of the president and his disappearance makes the chances of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel being returned safe, say the supporters of the former president of the municipality.

The contest now will be a straight one between Mr. Patel and Mr. Dolatram Patel, who contested the election last time also.

It is said Muslim councillors will support Mr. Dolatram Patel on the understanding that a Muslim will be elected to the vice-presidentship of the Municipality. The thirteen members belonging to the old N. C. O. group who have been returned will vote for Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

The election will take place on Saturday.—Free Press.

SIR CHUNILAL'S PROGRAMME

TO WORK ON AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION

POONA, October 19.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta left Poona this afternoon for Karachi via Bombay, to serve as a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in Bombay. It is understood that the Commission will be in Karachi from the 24th to 27th, and take evidence. Sir Chunilal leaves Karachi for Jacobabad on the 27th night. He will halt for few hours in Jacobabad, and then proceed to Larkhana. On the 29th he visits Mohan-Ja-Dero, and leaves the same night for Hyderabad arriving there on the 30th morning. Here Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullah joins him, and both of them go to Tando Muhammad Khan to inspect the flooded areas. Sir Chunilal then inspects the Sukkur Barrage and returns to Bombay.—A. P.

MR. ANDREWS LEAVES FOR BIHAR

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Andrews who has left for Bihar and Orissa said the conference which will be held at Cuttack will endeavour to find a solution to avoid these recurring floods which devastate Orissa time and again.—Free Press.

MR. NATARAJAN'S ADDRESS

TO DEAL WITH ISSUES RAISED BY MISS MAYO

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The Reception Committee of the Social Conference announce that Mr. Natarajan, the President-elect proposes to deal in his presidential address with some of the larger issues raised by Miss Mayo's publication.—Free Press.

OPENING OF GANG CANAL

VICEROY TO PERFORM CEREMONY ON 26TH

SIMLA, October 18.

There promises to be a distinguished and numerous party at Ganga Nagar in Bikaner on the 26th when the Viceroy will perform the ceremony of opening the Gang Canal in the afternoon. Among the Maharaja's guests will be Lord and Lady Irwin and their staff, Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey, their Highnesses the rulers of Jodhpur, Kotah, Kishengarah, Dhrol Nawanagar, Palanpur, Sitamau Wankaner and Danta with their representative staffs and numerous Thakurs, Sirdars and Nobles from Indian States. Among the other guests expected are Sir Abdul Quadir, Mr. C. A. Barron, Mr. H. D. Craik, Sir Phillip Grey Egerton, the Hon. Malik Feroz Khan Nun, Sir Austin and Lady Hadow, Col. K. N. Haskar, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Das, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McWatters, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Geoffry De Montgomery, Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Mr. H. A. Sams, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Shahabuddin and Colonel R. B. Worgan. A large number of irrigation and P. W. D. officials as well as all the principal Thakurs of Bikaner will also attend.—A. P.

REDUCING ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

DEPARTURE OF BATTALION TO PARKHURST

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Wiesbaden.—In accordance with the Allies' decision to reduce the army of occupation in the Rhineland, the first battalion of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry has left Langenschwalbach for Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.—Reuter's Special.

CAPT. CHALLE LEAVES FOR BANGKOK

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

Captain Challe left for Bangkok at seven this morning.—A.P.

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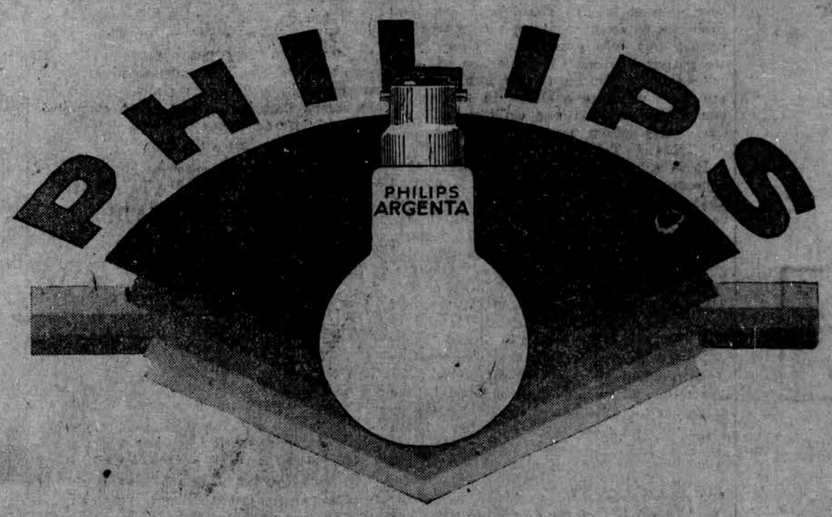

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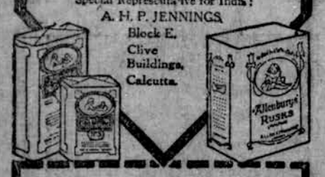

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"SURYA NAMASKARS"

(Continued from page 6.)

take immediate steps to check this growing national degeneration. We cannot now afford to stand indifferent with folded arms.

The exercise to be insisted upon must develop not only the limbs and muscles of the body, but also promote mental and spiritual development as well and this purpose is served by the Namaskar exercise only To make such a physical exercise universally popular and acceptable there should be no necessity of any apparatus or appliances, it should be easy to do, should take a short time to perform, could be taken anywhere and at any time either singly or en masse and by anybody at any age, should require no comrade or companion, should involve no expense; and should be efficient. All these conveniences and advantages are very well combined in the Namaskar exercise and it is, therefore, the only exercise which can profitably be made compulsory in all Schools and Colleges.

THE BEST ALL-ROUND EXERCISE.

Any game, play or wrestling requires one or more companions. Exercise with Indian clubs or dumb-bells cannot be done without clubs and bells. For riding a horse or a bicycle is needed. Swimming cannot be done without water. Walking, though not requiring any apparatus or a companion, takes a lot of time. Eight or ten miles' walk cannot ordinarily be done in less than two hours and a half at the rate of 15 minutes per mile. Besides almost all the outdoor exercises depend upon favourable or suitable weather. The exercise of Namaskars has absolutely none of these disadvantages, which establishes its superiority over the other modes of exercise.

Taking into consideration all the above disadvantages and difficulties and after actually practising for a long time almost all the other forms of physical exercises, I have found that Surya Namaskars are practically the best. I have done dand, baithaks and wrestling. I followed Sandow's system of dumb-bells, chest expanders and abdominal exercises continuously for 10 years and I say with all these experiences that I find Surya Namaskars to be the best all-round exercise for health and keeping fit and alert. I have been doing the Namaskar exercise for over 20 years and during all this long period I had not even the slightest ailment such as ordinary cold or cough. I therefore, strongly recommend that all boys and girls after eight years of age and all men and women of any age should daily practise the exercise of Surya Namaskar regularly and continuously throughout their life.

To gain the desired end Surya Namaskars have to be done systematically. They are not a rope dancer's antics. "Falling on the belly in a horizontal position on the ground and getting up again" according to Mr. Talmankar's definition, cannot be called a Namaskar. One of the essential points of our system of Namaskars is that the belly should not at all touch the ground in any stage. The Sanskrit couplet too in defining Sashtanga Namaskar and enumerating the eight parts of the body that should touch the ground explicitly exclude the belly.

(To Be Continued).

PAPER MILL AT MYSORE

MYSORE, October 18.

The Government of Mysore have been thinking, for some time, of the possibilities of starting a paper mill in the State. The Senior Forest officer has been deputed to Dehra Dun to acquaint himself with the industry. It is proposed to locate mills at Bhadravati as a part of the establishment of the Iron Works. The forests at Shimoga are full of bamboo growth which it is calculated will yield endless supply of pulp not to say of various kinds of wood.—Free Press.

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THE STOCK HOLDERS' BANK

(Continued from page 6.)

guaranteed in both principal and interest, and, not being exposed to the same risks as shareholders, can hardly be expected to take a lively interest in the welfare of the Bank". Clearly, according to Mr. Kikabhai, the stockholders' scheme is even worse than the shareholders' scheme, because it vests control in a body which cannot be expected to take a lively interest. Mr. Kikabhai is doubtful even as to the interest that a shareholder will take because he points out that "the nett profits of the Bank including Banking and Issue Departments will be such that provided the Bank is well-managed six per cent. will be virtually guaranteed." The proviso and the use of the word virtually are intended to indicate that there is some risk, but this is all sheer fooling, when we bear in mind that the Dividend will call for only 30 lacs and the profits of the Note-Issue Department alone, may run into 4 crores, so that even if it was a shareholders' Bank, this shareholder would be so well secured that, on Mr. Kikabai's own admission, even this shareholder cannot be expected to take a lively interest. One can only wonder how men of the standing of Sir Rajendranath Mookerji or Mr. Kikabhai in finance and industry can lend their support to schemes that, even on their own admissions, are transparent humbugs.

Readers will therefore see that there is absolutely no difference between the shareholders' and Stockholders' scheme except for clause 7 above. Without that clause, the stockholders scheme is actually worse than the Shareholders' scheme, because the former will have no concern about the fortunes of the Bank, nor for its policies. It is exactly this last that Sir Basil Blackett wants—viz. proprietors who know little and care less, so that the Managing Governor can do what he pleases with India's currency and Exchange, and with its credit fabric.

NO EFFECTIVE CONROL.

It seems to me that if this scheme so elaborately drawn up, has appealed to a section of the public or of the Assembly it must have been because, in outward form at least, it seems to give financial swaraj (!) to each province. But if the control by the stockholders is to be of any value, two things are needed; firstly that the holders should be persons who have some acquaintance with trade, industry, or finance as otherwise they cannot properly exercise their choice, and secondly that they effectively exercise the vote. As for the first the class of people who hold Government paper outside the big centres are Government pensioners, widows and orphans or trustees of charitable institutions. Is this the electorate that is to give us efficient and independent Directors for the Reserve Bank? Then again how is it proposed to make them exercise their vote? When shareholders in joint stock business concerns don't care to attend meetings so long as their dividends are safe, how is this sotckholder to be made to attend? It is against all experience that he should do so, but that is probably exactly what Government wants, because, then, they can get together a few stock-holders of the right kind, and get through this farce of election of 60 Trustees by the stockholders. We see this farce even in London—the financial centre of the world—and in the Bank of England—the mother, so to say, and the model, for the Central Reserve Banks of the world,—even in the Bank of England barely half a dozen shareholders attend general meetings, and the election of its Directors by its shareholders are a mere formality and a farce. Why should we expect any better of the shareholder or the stockholder of our proposed Bank?

FOOLING THE COUNTRY.

The only part of the new scheme that gives any hope of exercise of the necessary judgment in the election of a Director is No. 7 above viz. the ex-officio Trustees. This part has probably appealed to many members of the Assembly, as it does give some sort of a voice to the Legislators in a round about a way, even though they may be in a hopeless minority, but this—the only attractive part of the scheme—was evidently incorporated to induce the members of the Legislature to accept the scheme "in principle" (1) Then, this trifling detail was to be dropped, and the Anglo-Indian Press already tells us that it will have to be dropped. If this is done, I would ask my readers to cast their eyes over the above 7 points of the scheme, and see for themselves where the difference lies between the shareholders' scheme and the stockolders' scheme. Is it not the same as the difference as between Tweedledum and Tweedledee except for the part which proposes to make the members of the Legislature ex-officio trustees? and it is this part that, according to the Anglo-Indian press, is to go, if India is to have a Reserve Bank at all. Do our leaders propose to see themselves and the country fooled in this way?

(Concluded).

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POLICE OFFICER'S ACTION VINDICATED

MAGISTRATE'S REMARK ON INSPECTOR WAGLE

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

A judgment vindicating the action of an officer of the Bombay City Police as against certain remarks made by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was passed at the High Court to-day by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Baker who heard an appeal preferred by the Government of Bombay.

The appeal arose out of an order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which he acquitted two men Magdar Ahmedali and another of alleged disorderly behaviour in a public street, and in doing so passed certain remarks against the action of Inspector Wagle in refusing to grant bail which was asked for by Mr. Patel, pleader, on behalf of the accused.

In the course of the judgment Their Lordships stated, "The learned Magistrate was of the opinion that Mr. Wagle had not sufficient ground to refuse to release the accused on bail when Mr. Patel renewed his application on the 22nd April. We do not think that the action of Inspector Wagle in refusing bail can be found fault with. The learned Magistrate ought to have taken the evidence in the case and ought not to have acquitted the accused of the offence under section 122 of the Bombay Act IV of 1902 merely on the ground that the police had no authority to arrest the accused. But we understand that the complainant has filed a complaint against the accused under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code and all the facts can be gone into in that case and we think it is unnecessary to remand the case to the learned Magistrate in order that he should investigate the case under section 122 of the Bombay Act of 1902 on its merits."—A. P.

Bangkok.—Lt. Koppen damaged under the carriage of his machine, while landing at Donhuang and will be unable to resume his flight for several days.—Reuter.

FLAG BILL COMES UP

NIGHT SITTINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Cape Town.—The momentous debate on the Flag Bill opened in Assembly to-day with General Hertzog moving resolutions of which he had given notice appropriating private members' days and providing night sittings thrice a week as evidence of Government's determination that the Flag Bill and also the contentious Iron and Steel Bill and the Precious Stones Bill should become law before the end of the year. All Bills were read for the first time, in spite of the vigorous protests from Opposition headed by Genral Smuts, who declared that General Hertzog's motions violated the rights of the Parliament.

Mr. Malan, Minister of Interior, intimated that no concessions on the Flag Bill would be made in the Assembly but General Smuts would have an opportunity in the Senate, where he had a majority and any reasonable proposals with a view to agreement would be seriously considered by the Government.—Reuter.

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VOL XV NO 148— BOMBAY THURSDAY OCTOBER 20 1927 ONE ANNA

OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XXX.

That vow he had religiously kept, and, as the months wore on into years, Flame found herself ever so slightly piqued because Ajit so utterly, so absolutely kept his word.

He was, as was his right, always about the person of the Maharajah, but never by the flicker of an eyelid, did he remind His Highness of that which lay between them.

As the months lengthened into a year, two years, there began, in spite of herself, to be aroused in her a growing excitement, of which she had never dreamed and of the meaning of which she was utterly ignorant.

The wholesome savour of the man himself, the smoke of his cigarettes, the faint aroma of so intangible a thing as his personality--all these went to the making of this strange new feeling with which she had begun to regard Ajit.

She became aware of an unconfessed wish for his presence, and the shame of wishing for anything unconnected with Bryan aroused in her spirit an impulse of rebellion and aversion.

Since, therefore, for some unknown reason hidden from herself, Ajit affected her like this, Ajit must go. She would miss him in many ways, but, nevertheless, he must go.

But where? It would be unjust to send him back to Sachana in unofficial banishment. A mission to England? No! There was that request, asked by a brother prince for the loan of a man qualified to drill the very rough and ready army of Kolwara. He should attend to that.

With compressed lips, she touched the gong at her side and bade Durgadhas send the Sirkar Ajit Roya. As the moments passed, she waited with drawn brows in a brooding silence.

The click of a cavalry sword sounded on the stairs.

Ajit, the smartest officer of the Rajput army, where so many officers wear the uniform smartly, entered, clicked his heels, and salaamed.

"Your Highness sent for me!" he murmured.

"Yes! I have decided------" He hesitated, and resumed firmly: "I am sending you to Kolwara. The Rajah of Kolwara asks me to loan him someone to drill his army, and ---in short---I have decided that you shall go."

There was silence. The Maharajah, a slim, boyish figure in white silk 'achkhan' rose and strolled to the edge of the balcony as much above other women as an archangel is above man," he said. "And how I dare ask you to marry me I cannot imagine. But I do".

He drew her to him, and Flame went unresisting.

"How could I marry you " she asked. "Even though I were ever so willing."

"It will be my business," said Ajit, "to set my princess free. All you have to do is to say 'Yes'. Haven't you kept me in a misery long enough? How much longer am I to wait? Aren't you going to say that word, Flame?"

"It's all so hopeless, so utterly impossible," said Flame uncertainly.

"Leave all that part of it to me!" said Ajit, with his own old self-confidence. "It's a coil, I know, but I will unravel it. The word, Flame!"

"Yes, then!" said Flame. "But it will never be. I don't see how you are ever— I am bound to this life, like a sailor bound to the mast. I would not wish it otherwise. Rajistan is all the lover I shall ever know."

"Trust yourself to me," ht said. "My love will find a way."

After an interval, when mundane things once more claimed their attention:

"Our best plan," said Ajit, "is to see the Viceroy. And it will have to be immediately; His Excellency's term of office expires on the twenty-fourth. He will be at Bombay for a few days before sailing. We must meet him at Bombay and go into the whole thing. That means we must start to-morrow. Can you be ready?"

So to Bombay they went. The Maharajah of Rajistan was immediately accorded the audience requested from Government House Lord Dering's attention was flatteringly close to all that Ajit had to say. On the conclusion of the interview he grasped the Maharajah's hand with a distinct departure from his official reserve.

"This marriage," he said warmly, "gives me unfeigned pleasure."

Turning to Ajit, he added:

"And who will look after you when I am gone?"

"Durgadhas, of course?"

"Durgadhas!" repeated Ajit scornfully. "A servant! A servant! He is faithful, I admit; but did he save you from me that night I carried you off to Sachana? Did he, I ask?"

The face opposite had grown tense at mention of Sachana.

"Are you wise to remind me of that---deed of yours," he asked, very low.

"Why not?" questioned Ajit hardly. "I have not forgotten, you have not forgotten! Therefore why pretend? For once let there be truth between us, whatever may come of it."

"You said some hard things to me that day", said the prince huskily.

"Because I loved you!" answered Ajit. "And, because I still love you, I refuse to be sent away."

"You said you had finished wit hme", said the prince childishly. "You swore at me, and said you hated me."

"And I meant it all, every word; but, blieve me or not, it is true; all the time I loved you, and have gone on loving you ever since. There," he added roughly, 'have you humbled me enough I had vowed never to speak to you of this again. And must I go to Kolwara"?

She shrank back from him, agonizingly conscious of the changed atmosphere, the tenseness of strong emotion in the room.

"What do you want?" she asked his nearness troubling her strangely, every nerve tautened.

"I want you for my wife, Flame!" he said simply.

She stared at him.

"But I love Bryan!" she cried. "I love Bryan---only Bryan---always".

He laughed arrogantly as he caught her hands in his.

"You don't know the first thing about love!" he cried. "There is love---and love. What you felt for Bryan is a thing into which we need not delve. Bryan was my friend, one of the best; but I will teach you what love is! What are you going to say to me, Flame"

"No! No!" she answered whisperingly. "I will not. And, as you said, what I have done sets me apart; I have degraded myself."

"What you have done sets you apart--- looking down on the gardens, with their formal beds, the gorgeous masses of bougainvillea falling in tumbling masses about a tiny arbour; her own name-flower, kesuda with its glowing flames, matching the molten glory of the sunset, where, in a veritable lake of fire, the Indian sun sunk to rest over the Arabian sea. Coolie women shrouded in their veiling 'saris', crouched here and there, weeding, watering, putting in the last touches of ther long day's work.

It had been strangely hard to say, but it was over, and he was glad. He turned and walked back to his seat.

Ajit still stood as though moulded in bronze.

"You banish me!" he said huskily.

HATER OF HUMBUG AND SHAM.

WHAT HAS MADE G. B. S. IDOL OF PEOPLE?

A SEARCHING CRITIC OF MANKIND

A STUDY OF BERNARD SHAW.

LADY KEEBLE, WHO WAS FORMERLY MISS LILLAH McCARTHY, WORKED FOR SOME YEARS WITH G. B. S. IN THE THEATRE AND IS ONE OF HIS CLOSEST FRIENDS. SHE HAS PLAYED IN MANY OF SHAW'S BEST WORKS. THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEW HAS BEEN CAREFULLY WRITTEN BY LADY KEEBLE IN CONJUNCTION WITH BERNARD SHAW.

The other day I had lunch with Lillah McCarthy in the picturesque old world house which she had built, four miles outside Oxford on Boar's Hill, about seven years ago—a pleasant wooden-beamed and many-windowed structure that is set around a sixteenth century barn which has been converted into a most attractive loggia. After rambling over many topics, the conversation strayed to things Shavian, (states a contributor to the Johannesburg "Star.")

Lillah McCarthy holds that the mission which Bernard Shaw set out to fulfil at the beginning of his career was inspired by the profoundest of contempt for the age of sham in which we are living.

"Shaw is a realist who always plumbs the depth and attempts to stimulate thought in order that people may shake off the trammels of convention and put the world on a sounder basis. 'To hell with shame!' is his motto, and he would also have men—and especially his countrymen and women, cultivate the power of self-expression and so rid themselves of that strange reticence that up to the War was one of their most charateristic weaknesses."

AN APOSTLE OF SANITY.

"No man", she said, "has been a more fervent apostle of sanity, or displayed a more genuine faith in the perfectibility of mankind than Shaw. He was the pioneer of everything that was constructive in the radical socialism that flourished in the decade preceding the War, while the revolution that has been taking place in the status, character and ideals of women since those days undoubtedly found in his teaching its most able and convincing advocate."

Few people knew or saw more of Shaw during that period than Lillah McCarthy, and she not only acted in most of his productions, but became the confident and friend to whom he often turned for advice and sympathy.

"He had a very large intellectual following in those days," she said, "and many were the people who made a practice of reading and discussing his plays. The Fabian Society never had so prosperous a time as in the days when Bernard Shaw was on its managing committee." She told me of the reasons which had induced Shaw to leave Ireland and come over to England.

"I remember once asking him why he had selected to live in England when he could so easily have found inspiration in Dublin literary circles with the George Moores and AEs; and how he answered:

"'Lord bless you, I'm old enough to be AE's father; and George Moore had not discovered Ireland then; he was in Paris studying painting. He hadn't even discovered himself. The Ireland that you know did not exist. I could not stay there dreaming my life away on the Irish hills. England had conquered Ireland; so there was nothing for it but to come over and to conquer England. Which, you will notice, I have done pretty thoroughly.'"

HIS GREAT AMBITION.

And Lillah McCarthy spoke to me of the difficulties he had met with in acquiring his power of literary expression and how rugged had been the mountains which she had had to scale before reaching the valley of perfect simplicity. In Shaw's own words:—

"'I have always found it extremely difficult to write something that even the dull witted would understand, and so real that life would be stripped thereby of all sham and a new conception of it created.'"

His great ambition in the theatre, Lillah McCarthy declared, was to do away with the machine-like plays of the Parisian school of Scribe; but he was almost equally opposed to false sentimentalism and "sob stuff."

He was accustomed to co-operate with women in public work, and this enabled him to lift the relations of his men and women to a plane of equality unknown in the theatre before him. He succeeded perhaps more than any other modern in attaining this aim; but he found that the world was so little attuned to his purpose that, as Lillah McCarthy expressed it, it was always finding implications which he had never intended.

METHOD OF WRITING.

"Before writing 'Fanny's First Play,'" she said, "Bernard Shaw informed me that he was going to write a play that would make an appeal to even the least sophisticated man or woman. Yet when this play was produced, I received letter after letter from people who had seen it asking me to approach the author, and to ask him to make its meaning more clear by giving explanations of it in the programme; but he bluntly refused to pay heed to them.

"'The simpler you make it the more they misunderstand it,'" he said. "'Let them blunder until they hit on the novel idea that perhaps I mean just what I say.'"

Dealing with Shaw's method of writing, Lillah McCarthy described the manner in which he usually set to work.

"He always trusted to the inspiration of the moment for the conduct of his characters; and the consequence was that they would take quite unforeseen turns. In the case of 'A Doctor's Dilemma,' I was the person who suffered from this habit; for, after being informed that the play was being written for me especially and that I was to be the beautiful and interesting wife of an unstable artist, the most sympathetic part, I suddenly received a letter from Shaw informing me that my part had become a most detestable and aggravating female."

"'I am sorry to have to tell you', he wrote, 'that the artist's wife is the sort of woman I hate; and you will have your work cut out for you in making her fascinating. Besides, my doctors are coming up and they are such fun that they are crowding you out.' Needless to say I was terribly disappointed and told him so; but he was quite heartless about it, knowing better than I that I should make a success in it.

On Shaw as a producer Lillah McCarthy had many interesting things to say. "Shaw," she declared, "produced almost every one of his plays without any other aid than that of a stage manager. To mention only those which I am certain of, "John Bull's Other Island, Man and Superman, Fanny's First Play, Candida," and "Androcles and the Lion" were all produced entirely by him. He took extraordinary pains about each production and always succeeded in getting the effects that he wanted, though he always declared that he was there not to produce, but to save us from being produced. It has always been a wonder to me that he ever allowed anyone but himself to produce his plays; but of course he could not be everywhere. He never objected to amateur companies producing them, and found even their crudity preferable to the average producer's perfection."

REWARD OF BEING PERFECT.

Lillah McCarthy then alluded to 'Joan,' and gave it as her opinion that in this play at any rate Shaw's production did not reach the effect his reading of some of the scenes made on her.

"Shaw," she said, "was cruel enough to bring the play to me just to see how I would respond to it, though he had written it for Miss Thorndike. I gratified him by breaking down completely at the end of the inquisition scene. He coolly said that that would be all right, and treated me to the epilogue as a 'bonne bouche."

"Shaw was not altogether a pleasant producer to work with," Lillah McCarthy continued, "because he took all the good work for granted, and just pointed out the weak spots and showed how to get them right. The reward of being perfect was to be absolutely ignored, or perhaps corrected for a misplaced comma. When he came along with his notebook, an actor who had done very well would say 'Have you nothing for me, Mr. Shaw?' and the reply would be, 'Nothing, you're all right; I don't take the least interest in you.' A maddening sort of compliment!"

"Even when something was wrong he would say nothing, until he had found out how to get it right. He never criticised unless a scene was hopeless and then he made fun of it and of everybody, including himself. In fact he was the just man made perfect at rehearsal the ideal producer; and you can't imagine how trying any sort of perfection is to the artistic temperament. I have seen actors absolutely unnerved by his not caring enough to behave really badly for once, though he must have cared or he could not have taken the trouble he did, or watched and noted so relentlessly. I am not an angel, and I rather resent a producer being one."

ENTERTAINING STORIES.

To talk with Lillah McCarthy on Shaw is almost as good as if you were talking to the great man himself. And I heard many other entertaining stories illustrating his character that I could give in this article if space permitted it. I could describe how fond he was of monopolising the conversation, like Coleridge and Gerge Meredith, whenever he lunched with Lillah McCarthy, and how on one occasion a dire conspiracy was proposed by Henry Salt and the late Clement Shorter to take Shaw down to George Meredith's at Box Hill to see whether either of them would let the other get a word in edgewise. But it never came off.

Shaw himself said that Hilaire Belloc was the only man on whom he could depend to take the entire conversation off his hands. But Shaw's most complete defeat was on the occasion of his first visit to Thomas Hardy, when an Irish lady happened to call and let loose such a deluge of small talk that Hardy and Shaw silently shook hands at the end of an hour without having exchanged a single word.

Photo: M. U. Parekh.
Mr. D. B. Shukla, President of the Kathiawar Political Conference at the entrance of the Conference pandal.

THE KUOMINTANG REUNION

After long months of internal dissension that led to the split in the ranks of the Nationlists and brought about the establishment of the Nanking Government under Chiang Kai-shek, the cloak of bitterness, petty jealousy and misunderstanding that blinded Kuomintang leaders has been removed and it is but a matter of a short time before the Wuhan and Nanking factions are reunited, says the "Cliwe Courrier In a leading article in Mail Week.

The first solid step towards the reunification of the Kuomintang Party and co-peration between the two groups was taken a few days ago when foremost Wuhan and Nanking leaders met to discuss the rapprochment. It is notable that at this meeting Wang Ching-wei, foremost of the Wuhan leaders stressed the importance of Kuomintang members burying their private differences in the common interests of the Party. The Wuhan leader admitted that his faction were responsible to a great extent to the difficulties that are now besetting the Nationalist cause but pleaded that it was due to their being, at the time of the split, not in accordance with Chang Kai-shek's views that unless the Communists were ousted, the Kuomintang would be wrecked.

However, when convinced of the treachery of the Communists, Wang Ching-wei continued, the movement to purify the Wuhan government was started. The delay might have added great difficulties to the cause of the Nationalists, but the Wuhan Nationalists were now more than willing to atone for their fault, he stated.

The Wuhan leader stressed the importance of co-operation and to reorganize the high standard of efficiency that governed the Nationalist Government before the split. He pointed out the immediated need for the establishment of one government and stated that the visit of himself and his colleagues was for that purpose.

Within a few days the 4th Meeting of the Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang Party will be called at Nanking. At this meeting, it is expected that the final steps for the healing of the split between the 'Wuhan and Nanking Governments will be taken and that once again, the Nationalists will present a solid front in their fight to uphold the Sun Min Principles as expounded by the late Sun Yat-sen against Northern militarists and foreign aggression.

Photo: M. U. Parekh.
Mr. Amritlal Sheth and Mr. Manilal Kothari at the Kathiawar Political Conference.

WHAT DOES ENGLISHMAN TALK ABOUT?

What we talk about was made the object of a recent psychological study by Dr. Carney Landis, of Wesleyan University. Standing for many hours on street corners in New York, Columbus, O., and London, England, he listened in on hundreds of conversations and carefully tabulated the results. Eavesdropping for science's sake, he heard two hundred talks in London alone.

American men, he finds, talk among themselves chiefly about money and business American women, about men, clothing, themselves, and other women.

English men and women do much the same. But there is this difference—that while an American man talks sports or shop to a woman, the Englishman converses about women, clothes, or himself. In short, the Englishman adapts his conversation to the woman, while the American woman interests herself in the man's affairs, and he encourages her to do so.

Conversation in London, Dr. Landis finds is in general more varied than that of America's streets.

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